The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
—AT—
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
—BY—
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For One Year $1.00
For Six Months ..... .75
For Three Months ..... .40

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor

VOLUME XXX. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, MAY 28, 1908. NUMBER 29.

Crawford County Directory

COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff ..... Chas W. Ambdon
Clerk ..... Jas. J. Cullen
Register ..... Rolla W. Brink
Treasurer ..... W. Jorgenson
Prosecuting Attorney ..... O. Palmer
Judge of Probate ..... W. Batterson
Circuit Court Commissioner ..... O. Palmer
Surveyor ..... A. E. Newman Jr

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch ..... O. F. Barnes
Beaver Creek ..... Charles Silsby
Maple Forest ..... Wm. S. Chalker
Grayling ..... John F. Hum
Frederic ..... C. Craven

DESERTER GOT SAFELY AWAY.

Story of an Ingenious Escape from Governor's Island.

An army officer, who was talking of the escape a few days ago of a couple of prisoners from Castle William, told several stories of other attempts, frequently unsuccessful, to get away from Governor's Island.

"One of the most ingenious that I remember," he said, "took place a few years ago and succeeded beautifully. The man who escaped had been a barber before he entered the army, and his job at Castle William was to shave and cut the hair of the other prisoners. He managed to save enough of the clippings to make a false mustache. Then in some way—it's hard to tell how those things are contrived—he had a suit of plain clothes smuggled in to him. Still, he wasn't in any *rash hurry* to get away, but waited till a really good opportunity occurred. This came to him when a gang of plumbers were in the old fort making repairs. One evening he rigged himself up in his clothes and mustache and, picking up a couple of pieces of lead pipe and a forgotten solder pot, he walked leisurely out with the plumbers when they quit work. Right past the guard he went without being recognised, and, so far as I ever heard, he was not recaptured. I always thought that was a really clever escape—rather a theatrical one, too."

BROOM A RELIC OF THE PAST.

Modern Housekeeping Declared to Have No Longer Use for It.

The newest household invention, found only in the buildings most recently erected, is the vacuum cleaning system, says the Delineator. The broom is almost ready to be relegated to the glass case of a museum and labeled a tool of ancient household industry, for now we are sweeping by electricity. All the dust and dirt is actually pumped out from a house and, through pipes in the walls, carried to the sewer. A rubber hose in the room, adjusted to a connection in the wall, communicates directly with the pump in the basement. The metal tool with a narrow groove in the underside, at the other end of the hose, is easily guided by the operator as it passes over the surface of floors, walls, furniture, clothing or bedding, sucking up every foreign particle.

There have recently been invented portable vacuum machines which may be operated at an expense of two cents an hour. The latest one is just on the market at a cost of only $125.

"Hearing" of "Deaf Mutes."

Contrary to the general belief, nearly all deaf people, according to a foreign scientific magazine, can hear some sound, but, unlike the normal ear, the deaf ear hears only very deep sounds.

It happens that some of the lower animals hear only deep sounds; this is to be concluded from the fact that they do not seem to notice any other. The spider is of this class; since it does not possess hearing organs, it must get the sound by a process akin to touch. If this be the fact, could not deaf-mutes develop the power to "hear" more than they have heard up to the present time, asks the writer in the above magazine.

Death and Tired Legs.

Alpine climbing, long walking tours and similar fatiguing recreations may be suitable enough for those who keep in training all the year round but are disastrous for those whose ordinary exercise consists of a short daily walk.

I have often thought that the reason of the many mountaineering accidents which we read of lies in the inability of the muscles of the legs to retain that steadiness and firmness which climbing demands and which are soon lost in the absence of strenuous practice or in those who have never followed the sport seriously.—Cassell's Magazine.

Goosepits in Russia.

In Russia pits for cock fighting are unknown, but "goosepits" some 60 years ago were common throughout that mighty kingdom. The effect of this can be seen to-day in the geese which are indigenous to the country, the Arsamas and the Tula varieties particularly showing to a marked degree the fighting characteristics of their ancestors. The Arsamas gander has a bill which is entirely different in form from that of the geese known in any other part of the world. This special structure enables the bird to take a firm hold on the neck or back of its antagonist.

Scene and Circumstance.

When a noble act is done—perchance in a scene of great natural beauty; when Leonidas and his 300 martyrs consume one day in dying, and the sun and moon come each and look at them once in the steep defile of Thermopylae; when Arnold Winkelried, in the high Alps under the shadow of the avalanche, gathers in his side a sheaf of Austrian spears to break the line for his comrades; are not these heroes entitled to add the beauty of the scene to the beauty of the deed?—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Cholly's Awful Mistake.

Marie—Wasn't it shocking about Cholly Worthington. He fell out of his new airship when it got stalled a half mile up in the air!

Lilly—How did Cholly come to fall?

Marie—He thought he was in his automobile and jumped out to push it back home!—Bohemian.

JACK THE OLDEST DOG ALIVE.

He Was Born Nineteen Years Ago, But Refuses to Think of Dying.

Jack, a mongrel terrier, but a breed worth while, has been so used to fighting all his life that he will not die. Not he; he refuses to think of it, says the Boston Globe.

His father was a cross between an Irish terrier and a skye terrier and his mother a smooth-haired fox terrier. Glorious combination, a terrier of the terriers. He was born in Newton Lower Falls in March, 1889.

Bought for $5, his owner, to keep the peace in the family of Noah A. Plympton of Wellesley Hills, said that he had brought him home for the baby. On those terms and on those alone was he admitted to the household, which he has ruled since to such an extent that the members are grateful that he does not know about the discussion which so nearly kept him from the place where he belonged.

Faithful, affectionate, good to look at, with his expressive eyes and shaggy hair, intelligent to a degree, good-tempered, though quick to resent an insult like the accident of having moved one's foot anywhere near him, Jack has been a cheering companion and a devoted friend.

And Jack has had the unique honor of being present at a Wellesley college function, to which no man ever has been admitted. He came home decked out with ribbons.

CARRIES WIRELESS IN POCKET.

Boy Who Can Telegraph Home as He Walks Along the Road.

Walter J. Willenborg is a boy who has decided to conquer the problems of wireless telegraphy. He has his own laboratory adjoining his bedroom. He has constructed a wireless receiving station at the top of the house.

Curious to see what could be done on a small scale, says St. Nicholas, he invented and made a portable telegraphic station that he could carry about in his pockets. From the top button of his coat he hung a slender wire that reached to the ground and so arranged that when he walked along a country road the wire would trail upon the ground behind him.

In his pocket he carried a little battery. On a bit of board as big as your hand he placed a complete wireless transmitting apparatus, induction coil, baby sounder and all, supporting this fairy telegraph station by fastening it to a belt around his waist.

From this traveling station he sent messages from a country road to his folks at home eight miles away in town, telling them where he was and where he was going and that he would reach home in time for supper.

War Is Evil

War suspends the rules of moral obligation, and what is long suspended is in danger of being totally abrogated. Civil wars strike deepest of all into the manners of the people. They vitiate their politics; they corrupt their morals; they pervert even the natural taste and relish of equity and justice. By teaching us to consider our fellow creatures in a hostile light, the whole body of our nation becomes gradually less dear to us. The very names of affection and kindred, which were the bond of charity while we agreed, become new incentives to hatred and rage when the communion of our country is dissolved.—Edmund Burke.

Arctic Dog Life.

Nowhere in the world has the dog such unrestricted right of way as in our most northerly possession—Alaska. In winter, when the more than 600,000 square miles of territory are sealed up in solid ice, dogs are almost the sole means of getting from place to place—in fact, they seem necessary to life itself.

The aristocrats of Arctic dog life are the mail teams in the service of the United States government. They are to-day a superior breed to the dogs employed some half dozen years ago before great gold discoveries demanded increased mail service.—St. Nicholas.

Could Find the Way.

The theater was in an unfashionable, congested part, and the visitor from afar had much difficulty in finding it. To the man in the box office he made complaint. "You have no direction painted up to point the way. At the end of this villainous street is a notice, 'To the Baptist Chapel,' but never a word as to your theater." The man at the pay box weighed his words. "The chapel-goers may need directing; our patrons find the way easily enough." There may or may not be a moral to the tale!

Estimated Age of the Earth.

The highest authorities place the total number of years elapsed since, in the light of best geological evidence, men first appeared upon earth at 288,000. Of this, 78,000 belong to the pre-glacial epoch, 100,000 years to the glacial, 44,000 to the interval between the glacial epoch and the proto-historic and neolithic, 10,000 years to the two last-named epochs, and 6,000 years to the time elapsed since the beginning of the historic period in Egypt.

Nemo Gratis.

"It is not enough," said the man who was fond of moralizing, "that a man should be prudent most of the time, he must be so all the time. The foolish action of a few minutes may spoil the prospects of a lifetime."

"That's so," put in Henpeck, "it *only takes a few minutes* to get married."

MIGHT HAVE PUZZLED SOLOMON.

Decision Over Which Country Squire Is Still Deliberating.

"That is a complicated question," said a statesman of a certain practical proposal. "It reminds me of a question that was once put to old Squire Briggs.

"The squire was noted for his long, Solomon-like head, and he was frequently asked to settle disputes.

"'Squire,' said a farmer to him one day at the tavern, 'there's a difficult point I want you to settle, and whatever you say I'll abide by.'

"'Well, fire away,' said the squire, good humoredly, 'and I'll see what I can do for you.'

"'It's like this,' said the man. 'Blankson wants to trade farms with me, but we can't agree on terms. His land is better than mine, but I've got twice as many cranberry vines; his corn is all stacked and mine ain't, but I've got screens to four windows and two doors to the shack. There's less stones in his meadow land than there is in mine, but there's more bog.'

"The man paused and took breath. Then he went on:

"'Now, I won't tell you which is which, but one of us thinks Blankson's pointer dog ought to be thrown in, and the other one thinks that my heifer would just about even things up. Now what do you say is fair?'

"At last accounts the squire was still deliberating.

DIPLOMACY SURELY HIS LINE.

Bridegroom Knew the Value of a Few Honeyed Words.

They sat in the express, billing and cooing. Now and again they would shake themselves like damp dogs and tiny particles of rice would scatter on the carpet.

"Sweetheart," said the bridegroom at length, speaking in tender but manly tones—"sweetheart, would you mind if I went into the 'smoker' for a bit?"

She pouted.

"What?" she exclaimed. "To smoke, love?"

He cast up his hands.

"Oh, no, no, no!" he assured her. "I may smoke, but that is not why I wish to leave you. I only want to suffer for a brief space the agony of absence from your side so that I may subsequently experience the intense joy of my return."

She smiled sweetly and watched him depart with a pale-purple lovelight in her eye. And he, as he lit the cigar he had been longing for during the last two hours, smiled profoundly and wondered why he was not in the diplomatic service.—Tatler.

A Kissing Acquaintance.

As Rev. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate, was walking along a Boston street, in company with a friend, he was suddenly accosted most familiarly and affectionately by a woman who, without further warning, proceeded to throw her arms round his neck and kiss him on both cheeks.

Then followed a brief conversation—gushing on the woman's part, guarded on Dr. Hale's, who confined himself to discreet inquiries as to the welfare of the woman's family; were they well?—and living in the same place?—and so forth.

Finally the woman tore herself away, and the venerable divine turned to his companion.

"I should have been glad to introduce you; but I did not know the lady's name," he said, with his gentle smile. "To tell the truth," he added, reflectively, "I didn't even know I had a kissing acquaintance with her."—Sunday Magazine.

The Shanghai Judgeship.

Just judges are appreciated in Shanghai, and, indeed, the need of their being men of fearless integrity may be said to increase with the square of the distance from home, since here there are many judges and possibilities and facilities of appeal, while in remote places all may depend upon the decision of a single judge. Let it be known that the American judge at Shanghai does strict and impartial justice, regardless of fear or favor, and that he is supported in so doing by the government at Washington, and every honest American sojourning in those parts will feel more secure and will take greater pride in his citizenship before the world.—New York Tribune.

Reason for Thanks.

The impecunious author's wife was trying on a new dress and endeavoring to observe the hang of it by means of a round mirror on top of a high chiffonier. Every woman will appreciatt what that means.

"Oh, dear," she exclaimed, as she thought with some pathos, "I haven't seen the bottom of my skirt since I was married."

Her husband looked up, brute that he was, and remarked:

"Well, you can thank God for that."

Happened in Boston.

Party Hanging to Lamp Post—Say, am I sober?

Citizen—Pardon me, my friend, I am not a judge of sobriety, but hereafter when you are confronted with the problem of transporting a consignment of that magnitude to your domicile I should at least suggest the propriety of going twice for it.—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

A Use for All.

"You have three pairs of glasses, professor."

"Yes; I use one to read with, one to see at a distance and the third to find the other two."—Literary Digest.

A Prescription For Constipation.

Eminent medical authorities agree that ninety per cent of their patients suffer from ailments due to clogged bowels (Constipation).

The bowels become clogged with impurities and body poisons, causing biliousness, colds, stomach troubles, headache, rheumatism, deranged liver and kidneys, etc.

A Tonic Laxative is prescribed in nearly every case. Those who need a laxative may use this prescription with the assurance that no harmful results will follow its use. It has been given to the Public in tablet form and is known as Iron-ox (Laxative Iron-ox Tablets) and are put up in aluminum pocket cases.

The formula is wrapped around the case. The action of each ingredient is explained, that you may understand why Laxative Iron-ox Tablets are the safest Laxative to use; they strengthen the bowels, aid digestion, and keep the liver and kidneys healthy and active. We have secured the selling agency for Laxative Iron-Ox Tablets and recommend them to our customers.

A. M. LEWIS & CO.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I have taken a stray buck sheep on April 26th 1908 on my premises, owner to identify and prove same and pay for this ad and damages.

LEON J. STEPHAN.

For Service.

The fine young Grey Stallion 'John' owned by the subscriber, will be held for service at my farm in Maple Forest for this season. He is in fine condition, and took the first prize in his class at the Gaylord fair last season. Terms: Five Dollars at time of service and five Dollars when foal is secure. Service limited to three times.

NELS A. JOHNSON.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received at the office of the village clerk for building of cement sidewalks in the village of Grayling, season of 1908 under specifications on file in the office of the village clerk. Bids will be received until June 1st, 1908, the Common Council reserving the right to accept or reject all bids.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

For Sale or Exchange.

A 40 acre farm in Maple Forest, N W ¼ of S W ¼ Sec. 34-28-3. There is a good frame house, tubular well, about 10 acres clear. Will sell or exchange for unimproved plains or hardwood land. Address L. J. Miller, Kingston, Tuscola County, Mich. may7-1m

NOTICE.

The street commissioner wants it understood that it is against our Village ordinances to allow any ashes, dirt or other debris on our streets, and to those that follow the practice that they discontinue otherwise they will be proceeded against according to ordinance.

Respectfully Yours,
JULIUS NELSON,
Commissioner.

For Sale.

The finest fishing resort in this section is offered for sale by Joseph Pym. It is four miles East of Grayling, fronting for 80 rods on the AuSable River, and can be bought if taken quick, for less than the value of the buildings, which consist of a large framed club house, a six roomed residence, large boat house, carriage house, work shop, large barn and other buildings. Call on Mr. Pym or address the AVALANCHE at Grayling, Mich.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage made and executed on the seventh day of March A. D. 1907 by Pheby L. Johnson of the village of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan, to Jens Michelson of the same place, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford county Mich., on the seventh day of March A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock a. m. and recorded in Liber H of mortgages, on page 27, on which mortgage there is due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum one hundred and eight and 16-100 dollars ($108.16) principal and interest and an attorney fee of ten dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof

Now therefore Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county, on Saturday, August 1st 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. Said premises being described as follows, to wit: The southwest one quarter of the northwest one quarter of section thirty-two, in town twenty-seven north of range three west, Crawford county, Michigan.

Dated May 4th 1908.

O. PALMER
Attorney for Mortgagee
Grayling, Mich.
may7-13t

Ordinance Relative to Fire Department.

The Village of Grayling ordains that—

SEC. I. The Fire Department of the Village of Grayling shall consist of a chief, assistant chief, one fire warden, and so many hook and ladder and hose carts, as the board of trustees shall from time to time direct. The chief and assistant chief shall be appointed by the trustees annualy at the spring elections or as soon thereafter as may be, and they shall hold their office until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified.

SEC. II. The chief shall have full power, control and command over all persons whosoever at any fire; and in his absence, the assistant chief shall perform his duties; in the absence of the chief and assistant chief from any fire the president, and in his absence the village clerk, shall discharge the duties of the chief, until the proper officer shall arrive and assume the command.

SEC. III. It shall be the duty of the chief at all fires to direct such measures as he may deem most proper for the speedy extinguishment of such fires. He shall also have the general supervision of the hose carts and apparatus and property belonging to the Fire Department, and shall from time to time ascertain and report to the board of trustees the repairs necessary to be made to keep the hose carts, hook and ladder, hose and other property belonging to the fire department in good repair and serviceable order. He shall also report to the chairman of the board of trustees the condition of the hydrants once a month or as often as necessary, and shall also have general supervision of the caretaker of the fire apparatus and hose houses. He shall as often as once in each year report to the board of trustees, all accidents by fire that may happen in the village, with the cause thereof, as near as can be ascertained with the number and description of the building destroyed or injured, and the names of the owners and occupants thereof, and estimated loss of property at each fire.

SEC. IV. At every fire, the fire warden shall report himself to the the chief or other officers in command and shall be subject to his orders. It shall be the duty of the fire warden, at every fire to protect the hose and other property of the fire department from injury, to keep all idle and suspected persons from the fire and vicinity, and to hold himself in readiness to confer with the chief, or any person acting in his stead, when necessary; and if any person shall refuse to obey the orders of the fire warden while in the discharge of his duty, such person may be immediately expelled from the vicinity of the fire.

SEC. V. Any person who shall at any fire willfully resist, hinder or obstruct any officer or other person in the discharge of his duty at such fire, or who shall willfully injure any hose or apparatus belonging to the fire department may be arrested and detained in custody by any fire warden until such fire is extinguished, and such person shall, for every such offence forfeit or pay a fine of ten dollars and be liable for any action for the recovery of damages.

SEC. VI. The trustees of the village shall ex-officio be fire wardens, and any member of the board of trustees may, at all fires exercise the same powers and authority as is conferred upon the fire warden by section 4 and 5 of this ordinance.

SEC. VII. The officers of any fire or hose company authorized by the board of trustees shall consist of a foreman, a secretary and treasurer, and not less than ten nor more then forty men, and such other officers as the members of said authorized fire or hose company may see fit to elect. The members of said company shall elect their own officers, at such time and in such manner as they shall think proper. They may adopt a constitution and pass bylaws for the government of the company subject to the approval of the board of trustees, and may impose and collect such fines for the non attendance, or neglect of the duty of any member of the company, as they may deem proper.

SEC. VIII. It shall be the duty of every member of any fire company which is or may be formed in said village, to repair immediately upon the alarm thereof to their respective fire apparatus and convey the same to the proper place where such fire shall happen, and under the direction of the chief, and their several officers, to work and manage their apparatus belonging thereto for the extinguishment of the fire, and not remove therefrom, but by the direction of the chief or other officer authorized to direct them, which direction being obtained they shall return with their apparatus and implements to their several places of deposit and as soon thereafter as may be, work and clean the same.

SEC. IX. It shall be the duty of the secretary of every company belonging to the fire department to return to the board of trustees the names of all persons composing such company stating the time when they severally became such members. And when any person shall for any reason have ceased to be a member, the secretary shall certify to that fact to the board of trustees, and any person whose name shall be returned by the secretary as a member of any company, may apply to the clerk of the village annually and obtain a certificate of his membership which shall exempt him from service on juries and from payment of poll tax.

SEC. X. It shall be lawful for the chief, or foreman, or warden to require the aid of any inhabitant of said village in drawing any hose cart or other apparatus of the fire department to any fire, and for the neglect or refusal to comply with such requisition, without sufficient excuse, such person may be forwith removed from the vicinity of the fire and he may be arrested and detained in custody until the fire shall be extinguished, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

SEC. XI. Any hook and ladder company, or any person present at a fire shall under the direction of the chief or any person acting in his stead, with the president of said village or with two trustees thereof, cut or pull down and remove any building or other erection for the purpose of checking the progress of the fire unless prohibited from so doing by anorder of the majority of the members of the village board of trustees then present.

SEC. XII. This ordinance shall take effect in 30 days.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this 7th day of April, 1908.

H. P. OLSON.
JOHN F. HUM, Village Clerk.
Village President. apr15-5t

Valued Same as Gold.

B. G. Stewart, a merchant of Cedar View, Miss; says: "I tell my customers when they buy a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills they get the worth of that much gold in weight, if afflicted with constipation, malaria or biliousness." Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co, drug store. 25c.

Bank of Grayling.

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

MARIUS HANSON
PROPRIETOR.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

J. W. Tomlinson M. D.

Physician and Surgeon
Grayling, Michigan

Office over Post Office.
Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence, one block west and one block north of school house. Night calls made from residence.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Pine Lands

Bought and sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands looked after. Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of Bank of Grayling.

J. O. CUNNINGHAM

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Offic over Peterson's old Jewelry Store

O. Palmer

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY
Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford Co.
FIRE INSURANCE.

Facts About Lake Erie.

Lake Erie has the largest number of ports of 100,000 population or upwards. Lake Superior has no city in that class, nor has Lake Huron one near the 100,000 limit. Lake Ontario has only one—and that a Canadian port—unless Rochester, which has Charlotte for a port and lies several miles inland, is included.

Strength of Grindstones.

The strength of a grindstone appears from recent tests to vary widely with the degree of its wetness or dryness, stones that are dry showing tensile strengths of from 146 to 1 : pounds per square inch, but after soaking over night breaking under stresses of 80 to 116 pounds per square inch.

Brunettes Have the Call.

A physician is responsible for a statement which is at once novel and surprising. He declares that the chances of dark women of obtaining husbands are to those of fair women in the proportion of three to two, and that this conclusion is proved by statistics.

Sea of Galilee Ferry Line.

The Lake of Gennesaret in Palestine, called also the Sea of Galilee and the Sea of Tiberias, famed for the miracles Christ performed there, has just been profaned by the appearance of a modern steamer, which will take passengers to the little villages on its shores.—N. Y. World.

Queer Birth Offerings.

A singular birth custom prevails in Yorkshire. In parts of the West Riding it is quite common for visitors to a house in which a new baby has appeared to carry with them as an offering to the infant a new laid egg, some salt, a piece of bread and, in some cases, a penny.

Flower Symbols.

January, the snowdrop. February, the primrose. May, the violet. April, the daisy. May, the hawthorne. June, the honeysuckle. July, the water lily. August, the poppy. September, the morning glory. October the hop blossom. November, the chrysanthemum. December, the holly.

The Church and the Masses.

Speaking generally, the masses of our city people seem either to live voluntarily outside the pale of religious influences, or, if willing to come into fitful contact with such influences, to be but little attracted or affected by them.—Exchange.

Consolation in Sorrow.

Let a friendly heart divine our sorrows and force us to confess them, and we find in this confession a consolation a thousand times sweeter than the absolute silence which flattered our pride.—Viscountess De Lavergne.

Village Officers.

President ..... John F. Hum
Clerk ..... Hans P. Olson
Assessor ..... Fred Narrin
Treasurer ..... C. C. Wescott
Trustees: S. N. Insley, R. W. Brink, Hans Petersen, C. Clark, L. Fournier, A. Kraus.

COMMITTEES.

Finance, Claims and Accounts—Brink Peterson and Kraus.
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Sewers—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Waterworks, Lighting and Fire Apparatus—Fournier, Insley, Clark.
Printing and Licenses—Clark, Brink and Fournier.
Health and Public Safety—Insley, Clark and Kraus.
Ordinances—Kraus, Insley and Clark.
Salaries—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Industrial—Insley, Peterson, Kraus.

Society Meetings.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pastor Rev. E. G. Johnson Preaching, 10.30 a.m. and 7.00 p. m. Sabbath school 11:45 a. m. Epworth League, 6.00 p. m. Bible study Monday 7:30 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 7.00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Presbyterian Church.

Regular church services at 10.30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.00 o'clock. Rev W. B. Macgregor, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.

Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching 10.30 a. m. and 7. p. m. Sabbath school 11.30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.

Rev. A. C. Kildegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceeding Saturday On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. "Standard time" G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Riess, Assistant.

Grayling Lodge No. 358 F. & A. M.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

F. NARRIN, W. M.
J. F. HUM, Secretary.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R,

Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Post Com.
A. L. POND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.

Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at o'clock in the afternoon.

MRS. MARG. JEROME, President
MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120

Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

R. D. CONNINE, H. P.
T. C. McDONALD, Sec.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 137

Meets every Tuesday evening.

HANS HOLTZE, N. G.
PETER BORCHER, Sec.

Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M M. 192

Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.

J. J. COLLEN, Com.
T. NOLAN, R. K.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 83

Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. EMMA KEELER, W. M.
MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F., No. 790

Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

A. W. HARRINGTON, C. R.
F. M. FREELAND, R. S.

Companion Court Grayling No. 652, I. O. F.

Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at Maccabee Hall, over H. Petersen's store

MARIA HAMMOND, C. R.
ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.

Crawford Hive, 690, L. O. T. M. M.

Meets first and third Friday of each month.

EMMA AMOS, Lady Com.
ANNIE EISENHAUER, Record Keeper

Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.

MRS. WM. FAIRBOTHAM, President.
CORDELIA McCLAIN, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 934

Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m.

ELIZA BROTT, Master.
S. B. BROTT, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.

Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall.

ED. G. CLARK, V. C.
M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening.

JENSON, G.
ANNA E. ISENHAUER, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. of W. E.

Meets last Thursday of each month.

R. LEPARD, Pres.
A. OSTRANDER, Sec. and Treas.

Skandinavien F. F.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of eadh month.

PETER SVENSEN, President.
JOHN OLSON, Secretary.

S. N. Insley, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon
Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store,

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.
Residence on Peninsular Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. Merriman, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE
East of Opera House.
Night Calls at residence, first house south of M. E. Church.

C. C. Wescott

DENTIST
OFFICE
Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours: 8.30-11 a. m. 1-3.30 p. m.

MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day is the day upon which we look back into the bloody '60s, and bring our meed of tribute not only to the living, but also to the quiet dead.

It is unique, this memorial day. Other nations have sad their wars and heroes, but there is nothing else in the world like this day of ours, when, year after year and decade after decade, we cease from active business life, when we send our school children out with fluttering flags and martial songs, when we bring roses and wreaths to lay upon shaded graves, and when we cheer with a lump in our throats at the ever-dwindling, ever-more tottering column in parade.

It is an indissoluble part of our national life. It makes one the nation and its history; it teaches our children the compact glory of an undivided union; it makes us better patriots because it has stirred our patriotism for over 40 years, and better men and women because it never yet has failed to touch our hearts.

Among the profound and beautiful things Abraham Lincoln uttered in his Gettysburg address was the remark that it was out of the power of the patriotic citizens there assembled to consecrate that battlefield. On the contrary, they had assembled that the battlefield might consecrate them.

What a beautiful sentiment that was, and how true! The heroism of the men who had fallen in that blood-stained arena could acquire no added brilliance from the tears and plaudits of men who had made no such sacrifice, but these men themselves perhaps might be stimulated there to a higher devotion to the principles which were snatched from extinction on that ever-memorable field.

There is a somewhat similar feeling appropriate on Decoration Day. The noble dead whose last resting places will be visited and adorned with lovely flowers are far beyond the reach of human praise. In the opinion of some they are in an eternal sleep. Others think of them as disembodied spirits, but hardly as looking down on what takes place over their mortal dust. They have all passed away.

Even if they were consciously present they could not in any strict sense receive additional honor from the people of the present day, who have done nothing and may never do anything for humanity. Decoration Day, therefore, is for the living. Its exercises are intended to sanctify and ennoble a generation of people who are wholly employed in enjoying the good things which are the dear-bought purchase of those who are sleeping

Ruskin has said: "Do not think it wasted time to submit yourself to any influence which may bring upon you any noble feeling."

Decoration Day, then, is not wasted time, unless it be spent in gayety and sport. It is uplifting to any man to visit a beautiful church and to have a hush of solemnity come over his spirit for an hour. It is equally ennobling for him to stand over the decorated grave of a soldier of the republic and ruminate on the nobility of soul that is necessary to constitute a good soldier.

It has been many years since the surrender of Lee, and sometimes it may seem as if that was long enough to hallow the memory of the soldiers of the civil war, but it is not.

That war was the most dreadful war ever waged, and its results were more momentous than those of any other war in history. When every other soldier's grave in the world lies forgotten the graves of these heroes ought to thrill men's hearts as they garland them with flowers.

A round century is a short enough time for the observance of Decoration Day, and it would be a reproach to the people of this country not only to discontinue its solemn and loving observances altogether, but to devote the day principally to hilarity and selfish enjoyment.

On Memorial Day the colors ought to be at half-mast in every patriotic heart.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Day by day their ranks are thinning, one by one they disappear.
And at each succeeding roll call fewer voices answer "Here."

Still their regiments are marching — many march with noiseless tread,
And the bugles sound "assembly" in the bivouac of the dead.

Glorious tales of gallant service echo still on every hand;
Charge and siege and bitter hardship — comrades lost on sea and land.

Now a reunited nation joins to bless the honored dead,
Though forgetful of the living who have likewise fought and bled.

Hats are reverently lifted to the heroes lying here;
Lift them to the living heroes—hail them all with cheer on cheer.

Not for long will they be with us; soon each regiment will be
Tented here beneath the blossoms of the land it helped to free.

But to-day the drums are muffled and the flag at half mast waves,
Keeping green dead heroes' memories as the grass above their graves.

Still another weary winter shrouded in the snow they lay;
Now we bring them crowns and garlands of the loveliest blooms of May.

Let them rest in honored slumber, while their praise, from shore to shore,
Eighty million throats are swelling—we are free forevermore!

—Elsie Florence Fay in Success.

FEEDING CONFEDERATES.

Lee's Soldiers Drew Three Days' Rations from Sheridan.

There having been some controversy as to the incidents connected with General Grant's issue of rations to Lee's troops at Appomattox, General Michael R. Morgan writes to the Washington Post as follows:

I was General Grant's chief commissary and was present in the room during the interview between him and General Lee. After the terms of the surrender had been agreed upon, General Lee said to General Grant:

"General, I would like my army fed."

General Grant turned to me, as his chief commissary, and said:

"Colonel, feed the Confederate army."

I asked: "How many men are there?"

General Grant asked: "How many men have you, General Lee?"

General Lee replied: "Our books are lost; our organizations are broken up; the companies are mostly commanded by non-commissioned officers; we have nothing but what we have on our backs—"

Interrupting him in this train of thought, I suggested, interrogatively: "Say 25,000 men."

He replied: "Yes, say 25,000 men."

I started to withdraw for the purpose of giving the necessary orders, and at the door met Colonel Kellogg, the chief commissary of General Sheridan's command. I asked him if he could feed the Army of Northern Virginia. He expressed his inability, having something very important to do for General Sheridan.

I then found Colonel M. P. Small, the chief commissary of General Ord's army, and asked him, as I had asked General Sheridan's chief commissary, if he could feed the Army of Northern Virginia. He replied, with a considerable degree of confidence: "I guess so."

I then told him to do it, and directed him to give the men three days' rations of fresh beef, salt, hard bread, coffee and sugar. He mounted his horse immediately and proceeded to carry out his order.

Both Colonels Kellogg and Small are now dead.

That we had any rations on the spot to spare may be wondered at when the swiftness and extent of the pursuit are considered, but we had, and we soon found sufficient to supply the famishing army.

BOOK THAT SAVED A LIFE.

Affecting Meeting Between Two Old Union Soldiers.

When Andrew French was a mere youth he resolved to become a soldier in the Union army. He thought that maybap, as he was only nineteen, the parental authority might intervene, and so, in common with thousands of others, as it has turned out, he went in under another name, that of Andrew Page. He enlisted in Company D, Third Maryland Infantry, and proved himself a gallant soldier, says the Baltimore American. He was wounded at Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863, and subsequently received an honorable discharge. Some time after the war he applied for and secured a pension of $6 a month, and under, of course, his army name. The special pension examiners found, among other things, that no one knew of any Andrew Page at the address given, but did know Andrew French. The "alias" made an identification requisite under the rules of the department, and French was identified as Page by Colonel J. M. Ludsburg and two comrades. Here is where a story comes in.

Previous to Chancellorsville Page, or French, had given a comrade named George Wannall a diary, and, as it turned out, it was a lucky gift for George. At Chancellorsville Wannall had the book in a side pocket, and stuffed in with it was a towel. A Confederate bullet struck him in the breast and penetrated through eight thicknesses of the towel and part way through the diary and then stopped. When French wanted witnesses to the fact that he was Page in the army, he hunted up William H. Walter, whom he knew as a comrade, and the latter brought with him Mr. Wannall also, whom French had not see since the war. French didn't recognize Wannall until the latter called to mind the diary given him and which had saved his life. Then the meeting became affecting between the two old soldiers.

Charles Sumner on War.

Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land on the globe.

I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud.

I will build a schoolhouse on every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth.

I will build an academy and endow it, and a college in every State, and fill it with able professors.

I will crown every hillside with a place of worship consecrated to the gospel of peace.

I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill will answer to the chime on another around the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven.

The Man Behind the Gun.

Soon after the close of the Spanish war Admiral Schley visited Bangor, Me. General Joseph Smith tendered him a reception, to which many of the townspeople were invited. The people gathered from far and near, and the streets were filled with those who wished to get a glimpse at the admiral.

Mrs. Pearsons lives directly opposite General Smith's house, and the piazza and the steps of her house were crowded when up the steps came Mrs. Casey, a comely Irish woman, clutching something tightly in her hand. Coming up to Mrs. D., who was seated on the piazza, she held out her hand, and in the palm lay a bronze medal, which was given to her son for services rendered at Manila.

"If ye please, will ye read what it says?" she asked, and Mrs. D. read:

"To the Man Behind the Gun."

"That's him," exclaimed Mrs. Casey; "that's him; that's my son! He got there for safety, and could ye blame him, now?"—Boston Globe.

The Bible on the Battlefield.

Among the dead of one of the battlefields before Richmond was a young Confederate soldier who lay unburied several days after the conflict. Already the flesh had been eaten by worms from his fingers, but underneath one skeleton hand lay an open Bible, the fingers pressed upon these words of the Twenty-third Psalm: "Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

A MEMORIAL DAY RESTROSPECT.

CHURCH MUST MAKE THE NATION BETTER

Plea of Retiring Moderator, Dr. Roberts, Before the Presbyterian General Assembly.

WOMEN ARE THE PILLARS.

Indifference of Men to Religion Deplored—Statistics as to Growth of the Church.

With officers and leading ministers of the church in America, as well as prominent laymen and foreign missionaries in attendance, the one hundred and twentieth general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States began its sessions in Convention Hall at Kansas City. The most important business of the first day was the election of a moderator to succeed Rev. William Henry Roberts, D. D., of Philadelphia.

The feature of the morning session was the opening sermon by the retiring moderator. It was largely a plea for co-operation of the churches in fighting the many influences opposed to the Christian religion in this country. Above every other nation of modern times, Dr. Roberts said, the United States represents those widespread movements which are lifting men out of the narrowness of caste, which are making the world a neighborhood and which seek the welfare not of a class or classes, but of the whole people.

Evangelisation the Great Need.

The retiring moderator in his sermon said in part:

In this land to-day the churches confront conditions of a notable character. The world which God made is in a sense within our borders. Its multitudes are pouring into every corner of the country. The populations of Europe, in particular, are accessible through us to the influences of the gospel in a marked manner. So vast is the movement that it can be said, as was said at Pentecost, that men out of every nation under heaven are in our midst.

Opposed to the Christian churches in our country are to be found many evil influences. There is the irreligion of the average immigrant, the presence of an inordinate commercial spirit, the Gallio-like attitude of a majority of our political leaders, who care for no religious opinion whatever, but solely for self, and, above all, the practical unbelief of the majority of American men. We are a Christian nation only because three-fourths of our women are Christians. Everywhere there is the need, whether we have regard to our native population or the foreign immigrant, for persistent, united evangelistic and educational work.

We must go forth everywhere under the influence of the "love divine, all love excelling," under the influence of the love for the world of God the Father, and of the saving power of Jesus Christ, the only and all-sufficient Divine Savior, proffering unto every creature that salvation which is profitable both for the life that now is and for the life that is to come. We must unceasingly strive to win America for Christ, that we may thereby win the world for Him.

Church Growth Recorded.

In connection with the opening of the general assembly, the Interior, Chicago organ of the Presbyterian Church, presents statistics of the denomination for the year. It is shown that the presbyteries have organized 105 churches and dissolved 103. This practically corresponds to last year's record. It appears that the ministry has made a net gain of seventy-six men in the interesting commerce of trading preachers with other denominations.

That the church has gone on growing at about the usual rate is indicated by the total of additions. The net total church membership at present is 1,287,220, and that of Presbyterian Sunday schools, 1,137,743. Gifts to foreign missions aggregated $1,153,852, to home missions $1,482,402, to education $113,237, to Sabbath school work $173,473, to church erection $184,646 and to aid for colleges $484,266. Congregational expenses reached a total of $15,936,290.

Unions Win Butte Strike.

The Bell Telephone Company at Butte, Mont., has settled the strike of the linemen and operators which started fifteen months ago, by conceding nearly every point in dispute, even having dismissed some of the injunction suits under which labor leaders had been sent to jail. The company had been completely paralyzed by the boycott, despite the injunctions, as the merchants had not dared to use the phones for fear of losing trade.

To Reduce Cotton Acreage.

Throughout the South members of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union have begun plowing up a portion of their cotton fields to insure against an excessive crop. Besides this, the yield will be further reduced by the damage from floods in the Southwest.

Deficit for the New Haven.

The New Haven railroad system reports the largest deficit for the last quarter since the beginning of the panic last fall, the shortage being $938,837. This condition exists in spite of rigid reduction in operating expenses.

To Give the Idle Work.

The leaders in the new National Prosperity Association say that they have begun negotiations with the leading manufacturers of the country to induce the latter to apply every increase in business to the re-employment of workers.

Say Cost of Living Is Less.

Bradstreet's report shows a decline of 1.2 per cent in the cost of commodities in the last month. The groups which fell were breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, hides, textiles, building materials and chemicals.

Traction Millions Wanted.

Receiver Whitridge of the Third Avenue Street Railway of New York reports that about $30,000,000 paid in for bonds has been wasted, and that not a dollar of it ever was spent for improvements, but that it will be impossible now to recover a dollar for the bondholders.

FARM AND GARDEN

Concentrated foods should always be fed with those more bulky.

The better food you feed the more careful you should be of the manure.

There is more profit in growing an animal than in fattening one already grown.

A black soil is not necessarily a rich soil. It may be almost devoid of nitrogen, and so stand in need of some fertilizer.

For bumble foot in poultry, paint the corn liberally with tincture of iodine daily for a week. If this is done in the early stages the corn can be spread.

Good bacon is great food. It always tastes like more. Quantity compared, a man can turn more acres with fewer "hog troughs" on it than on any other meat.

Most men make the mistake of spreading the manure too thickly. In most cases it will be better to cover a larger area with the same amount. The spreader solves the whole difficulty.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has asked Ernest Kellerstrass, the poultry fancier of Missouri, for a portrait of the famous hen Peg, which he recently refused to sell to Paderewski for $5,000.

The proprietor of the Green Hill dairy, near Burlington, N. J., sold his immense herd of Jerseys and Alderneys and restocked the farm entirely with Holsteins. He believes that the latter are less liable to have tuberculosis.

Lovers of buckwheat cakes and maple syrup will be delighted to learn that a New York man has recently been convicted and sentenced to pay $500 fine and spend thirty months in jail for selling bogus Vermont maple syrup through the mails.

By the investment of $15 or $20 in a good writing desk that can be put under lock and key, some men can save a hundred dollars' worth of fuss, worry, mental discomfiture and household rumpuss that arise from having no place for business headquarters in the house.

Science is getting obstreperous. It has butted into the making of butter. The golden product is now as conventional as the blue bib-overall. There is no chance for originality. The richly flavored, delicately aromatic product of the old shallow cream pans and dash churn is no more. That's what we pay for being scientific.

It is quite common to hear persons say that our butter at the present time is not as good quality as butter was ten or twelve years ago. This does not look reasonable, as dairy and creamery methods have improved so as to make dairying almost a new industry. A more reasonable conclusion is that the standard of excellence in butter is higher now than then.

There are two or three things that ought to be remembered in making the hotbed, or cold frame, as it is perhaps more properly called. First, use fresh horse manure that will heat. Soak it down and let it warm up considerably before putting in the earth, and don't pack the earth down so tight as to prevent the heating process. Three or four inches of soil, depending somewhat upon its texture, ought to be sufficient. Let the earth warm thoroughly before planting the seeds. Water frequently and raise the sash on warm days, and be sure to have horse blankets ready when the thermometer goes down to zero.

The person who sets out an orchard for the first time usually makes the mistake of selecting too many varieties. It is far better and more satisfactory to select two or three hardy standard varieties, fall or winter, as the case may be, and pass up the job of using several acres as an experimental plot for thirty or forty varieties that the nurseryman may urge upon you. Perhaps the wisdom of having but two or three varieties is not fully realized until the trees come into bearing and one has the marketing of the fruit to attend to. With many varieties and as many seasons of ripening there is much delay and putter work in picking and disposing of the fruit, while the prices one can get for little dabs are not so satisfactory as for good sized consignments of but two or three varieties.

Tests Cow Milker.

The general health of the cows remained good during the entire experiment. No difference in yield was observed that could be attributed to the milking machine, and no injury to the udder took place that could with certainty be attributed to the use of the mechanical milker. Wide variations in flavor and keeping qualities of milk were observed from different cows, but the quality of the milk from each cow remained practically constant, whether she was milked by hand or machine. It required from two to three times as long to milk a cow with the machine as would have been required by a good hand milker, but one operator can handle two or three machines, so he could milk four or more cows with the machine in less time than he could milk the same number by hand.

The success of a mechanical milker depends to a large extent upon the cow as to whether she readily becomes accustomed to the machine, according to tests just made at the Pennsylvania experiment station. It was found there was usually a slight drop in milk yield when changing from hand milking to the machine, and two of the cows could never be milked with the machine without leaving one or more pounds of strippings, while others were often milked as completely as would be done under ordinary circumstances. In general the cows were milked cleaner as they became accustomed to the machine.

The Hen as a Destroyer.

The fact that the hen is a consumer as well as a producer has been too generally ignored. The literature dealing with the virtues and achievements of the hen tribe has consisted almost entirely of a praise that has been extravagant to a fulsome degree. The hen, unless kept under watchful police supervision, is a land pirate—a ruthless pillager that has no more regard for vested property rights than a wandering hobo. It is a well-known fact that the barnyard cackler after laying a 2-cent egg will frequently sneak into the kitchen garden and scratch up $1.75 worth of peas, beans and lettuce. And, as likely as not, she will follow this up by breaking into the strawberry patch and eating 15 cents' worth of berries. This is no warped and prejudiced statement, and it is not an overdrawn representation of the destructive capacity of the unscrupulous fowl. There was a hen enthusiast some years ago who declared that the hens of the country every year pay off the national debt. This wild statement was at once accepted by millions of chicken enthusiasts as an axiomatic truth. It is, indeed, high time that the other side of the great national hen industry should be investigated.—Baltimore American.

Beef Type and Dairy Type.

The Iowa Experiment Station some time since reported the results of a year's feeding test to determine the relative economy for beef production of the beef and dairy types of cattle, a question that is receiving much attention at this time. The results attained are summarized as follows:

Dairy type steers showed a considerably higher percentage of offal and a lower dressing percentage.

Dairy type steers carried higher percentage of fat on internal organs, thereby increasing the total weight of cheap parts.

Beef type steers carried higher percentage of valuable cuts.

Beef type steers furnished heavier, thicker cuts; they were more evenly and neatly covered with outside fat, showed superior marbling in flesh, were of a clearer white color in fat and a brighter red in the lean meat; but there was little difference in fineness of grain.

The low price paid for dairy steers may be due partially to prejudice, and to the lower grade carcasses; but it is chiefly greater expense of carrying and selling, due to an actual inferiority in the carcasses.

It is neither profitable nor desirable to feed steers of dairy type for beef purposes. They are unsatisfactory to the consumer because they do not furnish thick and well-marbled cuts; they are unsatisfactory to the butcher because they furnish low-grade carcasses which are difficult to dispose of, and they are decidedly unsatisfactory to the feeder because they yield him little or no profit, and both breeder and feeder waste their time in producing such a type of steer for beef purposes.

Fighting Scale Insects.

In nothing do farmers more need expert advice than in the extermination of insects that threaten the destruction of their hard-raised crops. Especial study has been given to the cotton boll weevil, particularly malicious in Texas and Louisiana. The investigation shows that dry weather is destructive to the pest, but the entomologists agree that the worst enemy to the weevil is the native ant, solenopsis geminata. Climbing the stalk for the possible nectar of the blossom, it encounters the weevil and seizes him. The rapid spread of the ant is therefore much to be desired by cotton growers, and as a matter of fact the tribe is advancing. Imported parasites have been tried against the weevil, but with poor results. This native combatant is best.

Another large field for the entomologists, both State and Federal, says the Craftsman, is the study of washes to be used for the San Jose scale, the enemy of orchards from California, where it first appeared, eastward to the Atlantic border, where it now infests peach, plum, pear and apple trees. Lime-sulphur washes have been experimented with, the Bureau of Chemistry aiding essentially in finding the best proportions and the best manner of application. An efficient formula is found to be 50 gallons of water, 20 pounds of quicklime and 15 pounds of either flour or flowers of sulphur, boiled together for one hour. Salt and sugar have both been tried with the above ingredients, but the bureau finds they add nothing to the efficacy of the lime and sulphur. Various other injurious growths on fruit trees are also killed by this simple wash.

But better, because less trouble, is the destruction of the scale insects by beetles and birds. This subject has received the careful attention of the biologists of the department. The cardinal and grosbeak are found to be very fond of the plum scale, which also infests cherry trees. The black scale is now in California a more serious pest than the San Jose, and no less than twenty-nine species of birds are known to eat it. They include woodpeckers, sparrows, vireos, wrens and bluebirds. Indeed, fifty-seven species of birds feed upon some scale insects and their eggs. Who knows but that, without the aid of birds, the various scales would rob us of all our fruit?

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

1284—London Fishmongers' company founded.

1588—Spanish Armada sailed from the Tagus for England.

1643—Royalists victorious at battle of Stratton.

1702—Commencement of hostilities in Queen Anne's war, that of the Spanish succession.

1763—Fort Sandusky, Ohio, taken by Indians.

1765—One-fourth of the city of Montreal destroyed by fire.

1774—Charter of Massachusetts annulled and people declared rebels by Parliament.

1775—Declaration of Independence adopted at Mecklenburg, N. C.

1797—An extra session of Congress convened to consider the strained relations between the United States and France.

1802—Napoleon I. instituted the Legion of Honor.

1803—England declared war against Bonaparte.

1804—Napoleon I. proclaimed Emperor of the French.

1809—England took possession of the Island of Anholt, Denmark.

1825—Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, first woman ordained as a minister, born near Rochester, N. Y.

1829—Second cotton factory in South Carolina established at Pendleton.

1832—Election riots in Montreal.

1841—Twenty-five lives lost by a fall of rock from Cape Diamond, Quebec.

1843—The Free church of Scotland established.

1847—Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, died in Genoa, Italy. Born in County Kerry, Ireland, Aug. 6, 1775.

1849—Smith O'Brien expelled from the British House of Commons.

1858—Capture of the Peiho forts.

1859—French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians at Montebello.

1862—Fast day in Richmond, Va.

1864—First express trains run between New York and Buffalo.

1865—Jefferson Davis imprisoned in Fortress Monroe.

1871—Vendome Column, erected by Napoleon I., to commemorate his victories, pulled down by the Communists in Paris.

1875—Donald A. Macdonald entered office of lieutenant governor of Ontario.

1879—St. Patrick's cathedral, New York City, dedicated.

1882—The British expedition arrived at Alexandria, Egypt.

1885—Surrender of Louis Riel, leader of "Riel's Rebellion."

1886—British evacuation of Suakim completed.

1889—Great loss of property by fire in Quebec.

1893—United States Supreme Court sustained the Chinese Exclusion act.

1894—The Manchester ship canal opened.

1900—British force under Gen. Butler occupied Dundee, South Africa.

1904—Pool rooms in New York City shut off from telegraphic service.

1906—Four towns in northern Michigan destroyed by forest fires.

FIFTY KILLED IN A WRECK.

Collision Results in Belgium's Worst Railway Horror.

The worst railroad catastrophe ever recorded in Belgium occurred near Contich, six miles southeast of Antwerp, when the Antwerp express, striking a misplaced switch while running fifty miles an hour, crashed into a train loaded with pilgrims on a siding.

Every car of the pilgrim train, excepting the foremost one, was telescoped. The coaches were literally ground to pieces and nearly all the passengers were killed or severely injured. About fifty dead were removed from the wreckage and more than 100 were injured. Surgeons and nurses arrived early from Antwerp. The station at Contich was converted into a temporary morgue and hospital and filled with the dead and wounded.

It appears that the locomotive of the express train left the track and plunged into the last three passenger coaches of the train on the siding. This train was carrying an excursion of pilgrims to a local shrine.

HARD LUCK TALES.

While trying to save their brother, Benjamin and Joseph Henness of O'Fallon were drowned in a slough of the Quivre river near St. Charles, Mo.

A surveying crew near Brainerd, Minn., found the decomposed body of an unknown man in a swamp. He had evidently been dead about a year.

Ten residents of Kenosha, Wis., have taken the Pasteur treatment in Chicago because a playful bull pup, which nipped them during numerous romps, was suffering from hydrophobia.

At Waterloo, Iowa, Mrs. Patrick Joyce died of nosebleed. The hemorrhage started two weeks before and the victim gradually bled to death. She was the wife of a passenger conductor on the Illinois Central and had five children, the oldest 15 years old.

A fainting fit, due to frequent attacks of the heart, caused Charles Ankeny, an old-time prospector of the Black Hills, to die alone in the mountains near his home at Sheridan in Pennington county, S. D. Ankeny had gone on a prospecting trip and had died where help could not be found. The body was not discovered for several days after death.

More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saves woman from surgical operations.

Mrs. S. A. Williams, of Gardiner, Maine, writes:

"I was a great sufferer from female troubles, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health in three months, after my physician declared that an operation was absolutely necessary."

Mrs. Alvina Sperling, of 154 Cleybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I suffered from female troubles, a tumor and much inflammation. Two of the best doctors in Chicago decided that an operation was necessary to save my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely cured me without an operation."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Joke on the Judge.

The appointment of Lord Coleridge recalls that his father, when on the bench, was fond of allowing ladies to sit with him. This was particularly the case in the famous baccarat case. Shortly afterwards Sir Henry Hawkins (Lord Brampton) was trying a case in which some marionettes played a prominent part. Two male dolls and a female figure were produced in court.

"Where shall we put these figures?" asked a lawyer.

"I suppose," replied Sir Henry, maliciously, "the lady ought to be accommodated with a seat on the bench."—Daily Mail.

BABY ITCHED TERRIBLY.

Face and Neck Covered with Inflamed Skin—Doctors No Avail—Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

"My baby's face and neck were covered with itching skin similar to eczema, and she suffered terribly for over a year. I took her to a number of doctors, and also to different colleges, to no avail. Then Cuticura Remedies were recommended to me by Miss G—. I did not use it at first, as I had tried so many other remedies without any favorable results. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, and to my surprise noticed an improvement. After using three boxes of the Cuticura Ointment, together with the Cuticura Soap and Pills, I am pleased to say she is altogether a different child and the picture of health. Mrs. A. C. Brestlin, 171 N. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20 and 30, 1906."

One firm of four men having their headquarters near the Illinois river, gather $100,000 worth of pelts every year, which are sent to Europe.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

160 Acre FARMS Western Canada FREE

Illustration Showing Mixed Farming Scene in

WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and mixed farming in the new districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been Opened for Settlement under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily obtainable in these great grain-growing, stock-raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, splendid crops, and railroads convenient to market.

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or C. J. Broughton, Room 6, Quebec Building, Quincy, Ill.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; W. H. Rogers, Traveling Immigration Agent, Watertown, S. D.; Thomas Hughes, Traveling Immigration Agent, Wausau, Wis.; or to any authorized Canadian Government Agent.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Among the laboring classes in Germany meat once a week is the rule.

Male servants in the Argentine capital get 60 cents to $2.20 gold a day and female help 40 cents to $1.10.

In the United States last year 103,000,000 railway ties were used, which denuded 600,000 acres of forest to supply.

The Londoner uses the means of locomotion within the city on an average 148 times a year, the Parisian 217 times.

London did not have an adequate water supply till 1906. Two-thirds of it comes from the Thames, the rest from artesian wells.

Overcrowding in Scotland is not so bad as it used to be. The proportion living more than four per room fell from 18.07 per cent in 1861 to 9.56 in 1901.

This notice has been displayed in a London suburb: "Why pay rent when you can hire a horse, man and a dark night for 1s 6d an hour? Night removals, without disturbing your neighbors a specialty."

While taking up the floor of an empty house at Patrocinio, Brazil, a poor woman found imbedded in the earth beneath a diamond of the first water and perfect shape, weighing 220 karats. It is the second largest diamond ever found in South America.

Zinc mining in Mexico has become important only in the last three years. The most important zinc deposits are near Monterey. At Calera there is a large amount of mixed sulphide ore, while the Tiro General, in San Luis Potosi, is also producing zinc ore.

Of the 1,125,000 persons in Berlin who support themselves or themselves and families, only 58,611, or less than 5¼ per cent, have incomes of $714 or more a year. About 1,066,000 have less than that amount, and more than half of these even less than $214 a year.

A new occupation for women is that of the "grateful patient." Well-dressed women are hired by unscrupulous men in Paris to sit in their waiting rooms, enter into conversation with genuine patients, and hold forth in glowing terms on the benefits derived from the doctor's treatment.

Germany is taking steps to supply itself with eels. The other day the liner Kaiser Wilhelm II called at Plymouth and took on board for Bremen twelve cases, each containing 10,000 live eels, for stocking German rivers. They will first be placed in the laboratory at Cuxhaven and on attaining maturity will be turned into various streams.

Dr. Day, the medical officer for the Dorchester rural district, has reported to the district council that the average age of death in the area of which he has charge is fifty-eight. The age is steadily rising, and people now on the average live fourteen years longer than they did in 1901, when the average age at death was only forty-four.—London Standard.

It is reported that a student of the Electro-Technical Institute of St. Petersburg, named Freudinberg, has invented an apparatus for exploding mines by wireless telegraphy. Numerous experiments already made are said to have proved remarkably successful. The apparatus is also said to be suited for directing Whitehead torpedoes at long ranges.

First place among the universities of the world, in matter of mere numbers, up to last year held by that of Berlin, has now been won by the University of Paris, which had a student body of 16,600 in last summer's semester. A report just presented states that the teaching staff consists of 285 professors and instructors. The faculty of law, by far the largest, had then 7,128 students and found it difficult to cope with the corresponding demands. Medicine had 3,330 students, letters 2,040, sciences 2,147 and pharmacy 1,000.

Lecturing before the Association of Surgeons of Munich on narcotics, Prof. Klein said that the process of reducing the sensibilities of patients with a view of making operations painless was known and practiced in the Middle Ages. Bishop Theodorus, of Chervira, wrotea prescription for a pain destroyer in the twelfth century, which contained opium, morphine and hyascum. A medical work, printed in 1460, contains the first known treatise on inhalation, and doctors now inject under the skin the soothing mixture, which, in 1460, was inhaled.

There is preserved in the archives of Theater Francais, in Paris, a card which reads: "Pass the Citizen Bonnparte to this evening's performance of 'Maulius.'—Talma." This shows that the Emperor Napoleon, when he was only an olive-complexioned lieutenant of artillery, and had very little money to spend, was very glad of passes to the theater. It is said that the future ruler of France used to lie in wait for Talma, a tragedian of that day, in the galleries of the Palais Royal, and that the actor used often to whisper to his companion: "The other way, if you don't mind. I see Bonnparte coming, and I'm afraid he'll ask me for seats."

Marvels in Miniature.

An English paper has an account of a tiny boat made by an Italian and formed of a single pearl. Its sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and its headlight, carried at the prow, is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as the rudder, and its stand is a slab of ivory. It weighs less than half an ounce and its price is said to be $5,000. The Italians are adepts at minute work, for there are artists in Florence who will take particles of stone and glass no larger than a mustard seed and piece them together on the head of a shirt stud with such nice adjustment of delicate shades of color that flowers and insects are represented in perfect detail, with all the truthfulness of nature.

When a woman has a cow and sells milk, she credits more luxuries in the house to the cow than she credits to her husband.

MISS SOPHIA KITTLESEN.

HEALTH VERY POOR—RESTORED BY PE-RU-NA.

Catarrh Twenty-five Years—Had a Bad Cough.

Miss Sophia Kittlesen, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A., writes:

"I have been troubled with catarrh for nearly twenty-five years and have tried many cures for it, but obtained very little help.

"Then my brother advised me to try Peruna, and I did.

"My health was very poor at the time I began taking Peruna. My throat was very sore and I had a bad cough.

"Peruna has cured me. The chronic catarrh is gone and my health is very much improved.

"I recommend Peruna to all my friends who are troubled as I was."

PERUNA TABLETS:—Some people prefer tablets, rather than medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna tablets, which represent the medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet equals one average dose of Peruna.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

Manufactured by Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Side Lights on History.

Israel Putnam had shot the wolf.

"I hadn't practiced on the neighbors' cats for nothing," he said, looking around, from force of habit, for a place where he could bury the animal.

Yet he didn't forget to apply for a bounty on the wolf's scalp.

Those Delicious Lemon Pies.

The kind that "make your mouth water" are easily made with no fussing and at least possible expense if you use "OUR-PIE" Preparation. Don't hesitate. Try it and tell your friends. At grocers, 10 cents. Three kinds: Lemon, Chocolate and Custard. Put up by D-Zerta Food Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The eleven London gas companies supply, among them, 46,403,852,000 cubic feet of gas to 1,101,896 consumers.

The hands of the housewife will be kept soft and white and free from all chap, redness or roughness if borax is used.

The Bank of England employs about 1,000 people.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases Permanently Cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ld., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa

Merely a Sample.

"What is the matter, little boy?" asked the professor. "Have you the measles?"

"Nope," answered the boy. "I've got the measle. They's only one of 'em."

"That's singular!" mused the professor.

The Log-Line.

Officers on the coastwise and foreign steamship lines are not limited to their regular duties, but are expected to answer the questions of curious passengers besides. Sometimes, however, the passengers take the matter into their own hands, and instruct others more ignorant than themselves.

The purser on a well-known liner tells of a lady who had made a passage before, and who in consequence felt a superior knowledge of maritime things.

Several ladies were grouped in the stern, this one among them, when their attention was attracted by the log with its long line attached to the rail.

"Why, what can that be?" inquired one of the party.

"That?" said the knowing one. "Well, you see the vessel has to keep in communication with the land, and in order to tell just how far they have got on the passage they keep one end tied to the dock, and by looking at the amount of line paid out they can tell just how far they are from the other side."

"Oh!" exclaimed the other, after this lucid explanation. "Well, I have always heard of the log, but I never knew what one was before. Thank you so much!"

DR. TALKS OF FOOD

Pres. of Board of Health.

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The rate at which the dirt is at last flying at Panama is such that nothing but the wet climate prevents the whole canal zone from being marked by a pillar of cloud by day. The number of cubic yards of dirt excavated has been steadily increasing for some months. It is estimated that at this rate excavation would be completed in thirty-two months, or, allowing for emergencies, by January 1, 1911. Both the cost of labor, in wages paid to the men, and the cost of housing and feeding them, are now considerably higher than were provided for in the estimates of the earlier engineers; but it is the opinion of Colonel Goethals, as expressed to committees of Congress, that the cost is amply justified by the better health and greater contentment of the men, and by the larger amount of work they are accomplishing. Low-priced labor is notoriously the most expensive. An important change in the plans of the canal is the location of dams and locks at Miraflores which the engineers had previously placed at La Boca. Miraflores was the original location, but borings showed that what had been taken for bed-rock was only a shallow ledge underlaid by soft material and La Boca was substituted. More extensive borings, however, discovered the true bed-rock but a short distance below the ledge, and so the original plan will prevail. This will be greatly to the advantage of the completed canal, because the locks and dams at La Boca could have been shelled by a hostile fleet from a distance of four miles, whereas at Miraflores they will be four miles farther inland, and completely hidden from the coast.

-:—:-

After a while there may be a new avenue of employment for the farmer. When the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is all in, he may be found down at the little red schoolhouse with the youngsters of his neighborhood lined up before him doing stunts like this: "Willie Green, what is potato blight and how can it be prevented?" "Charlie Brown, what is oats smut, and what is the remedy?" For Uncle Sam has an idea that agriculture should be taught in the public schools. The national government has no authority to compel public schools to adopt agriculture as a part of the study course, but it is doing its best to encourage the states to follow the suggestion. As a substantial encouragement $30,000 has been appropriated for each state which will take up the plan, the fund to be used for the special preparation of agricultural teachers for the public schools. The general plan contemplates an additional room or annex to public schools where experiments may be made and practical farming demonstrated. It is argued that even if a pupil becomes a business or professional man, never returning to the farm, a practical knowledge of farming will be a valuable asset to him. Special instruction is recommended according to locality. In the corn belt chief attention would be given in corn growing, and in the wheat, cotton, and tobacco belts the courses would favor those products. In addition there would be a general outline of farming of all kinds.

-:—:-

A protest against the raising of cattle and sheep on open plains under conditions that mean wholesale death to the animals from cold, starvation and thirst has been submitted to President Roosevelt by a committee of the American Humane Association, consisting of Sydney Richmond Taber of Chicago, chairman; Mrs. Caroline Earle White of Philadelphia and Mary Howe Totten of Washington. The committee says that according to United States government reports 1,345,000 cattle and 1,250,000 sheep died from exposure in the year ending March 31, 1905.

-:—:-

The Navy Department has begun negotiations with Captain Abna Clark, inventor of a secret device for locating ships in the dark or fog without the aid of a searchlight, to obtain exclusive use of it. Clark is on duty at one of the ports of Boston, and even his brother officers have been kept in ignorance of the invention for fear that some foreign spy may get hold of the secret.

-:—:-

Charles Bottineau, at one time chief of advisers of the Mississippi Chippewas, and later at the head of Turtle Mountain band of Indians of North Dakota, died in Washington at the home of his nephew, Judge J. B. Bottineau. The county of Bottineau, N. D., was named in honor of the elder Bottineau. He was 85 years of age.

-:—:-

The United States National Museum has just received a bequest from the late Stephen Decatur Smith, through his son, S. Decatur Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia, of a plain gold ring, formerly the property of Commodore Stephen Decatur, given him by his fellow officer, Richard Somers, at Tripoli, in 1804.

-:—:-

A bill making it a misdemeanor for amusement places to discriminate against persons wearing the uniform of the army or navy, the national guard or naval reserves, has been passed in the Senate of Rhode Island. President Roosevelt and many naval officers wrote letters supporting the bill.

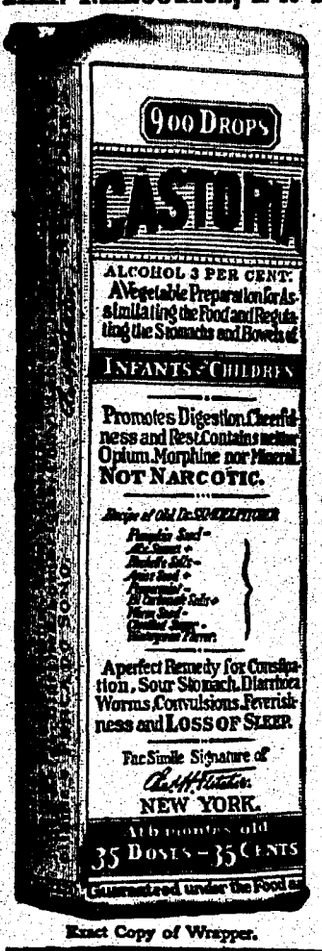
-:—:-

Assistant Postmaster General Degraw expresses great satisfaction in the growing interest daily being manifested throughout the country in the good roads movement. Fifty per cent of the roads are traveled by rural mail carriers.

The value of the potato crop of 1907 was $190,000,000, or 2 per cent above the average for the five previous years.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and A FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: *"A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death."* The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. J. W. Dinsdale, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."

Dr. Alexander E. Mintie, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria and have found it a reliable and pleasant remedy for children."

Dr. J. S. Alexander, of Omaha, Neb., says: "A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is, deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."

Dr. J. A. McClellan, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria for children and always got good results. In fact I use Castoria for my own children."

Dr. J. W. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I heartily endorse your Castoria. I have frequently prescribed it in my medical practice, and have always found it to do all that is claimed for it."

Dr. C. H. Glidden, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "My experience as a practitioner with your Castoria has been highly satisfactory, and I consider it an excellent remedy for the young."

Dr. H. D. Benner, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with the most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."

Dr. J. A. Boarman, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

Dr. J. J. Mackey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I consider your Castoria an excellent preparation for children, being composed of reliable medicines and pleasant to the taste. A good remedy for all disturbances of the digestive organs."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50

SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.
MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas $4 and $5 Gilt Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price

CAUTION. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated Catalog free to any address.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

Had a Monopoly.

Hostess (at evening party)—Mr. Weerius seems to be enjoying himself better than anybody here.

Host—Naturally. Nobody else is enjoying him at all.

If Your Eyes Bother You get a box of PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, old reliable, most successful eye remedy made. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

It is estimated that 5,000,000 women are earning wages in the British Isles.

It's the judgment of many smokers that Lewis' Single Binder 5c cigar equals in quality the best 10c cigar.

Echoes of the Past.

William the Conqueror had just won the battle of Hastings.

"Well," he said, "I guess we may as well put up the sign, 'This Country Has Changed Hands!'"

Which, when you consider the fact that the country was under his heel, shows that William was lamentably careless and inexact in his rhetoric.—Chicago Tribune.

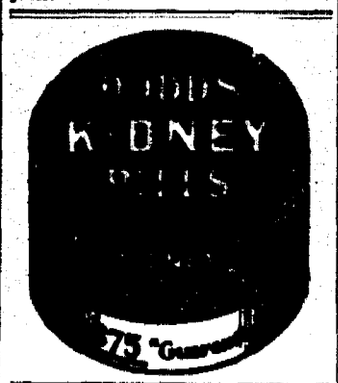
Art and Specializing.

Why should an artist who has painted portraits for years be denied talent as a landscape painter? There is no reason for it. We have grown to mistake specialty for personality, and the artist who has made his name as a painter of cats will have to paint cats all his life.—Kunst, Munich.

Agreed with the Authorities.

Instructor (at night school)—What proof have we that the earth is round?

Shaggy Haired Pupil—Don't need no proof. I'm willin' to believe the jographies.



TIMBER TRACTS

20 Latest Post Cards 10c

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

EPILEPSY ITS

If you suffer from Fits, Falling Sickness or Spasms, or have Children that do so, try

TRIAL FREE

New Discovery and Treatment

will give them immediate relief, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Bottle of Dr. May's

EPILEPTICIDE CURE

Complies with Food and Drugs Act of Congress June 30th 1906. Complete directions, also testimonials of CURES, sent FREE by mail. Express prepaid. Give AGE and full address

W. B. MAY, M. D., 140 Pearl Street, New York.

Save The Package Tops

and Soap Wrappers from

"20-MULE-TEAM" BORAX

Products and Exchange them Free

For Valuable Premiums

40 page illustrated Free catalogue of 1,000 articles.

Address PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Worms, Disorders, and Destroys Worms. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders are sold by all druggists, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

35,000 Acres Level Prairie Land, in miles from New Orleans, the soil on this tract is probably the richest in the United States, lands in the vicinity of this tract are being improved, you cannot buy land on a certain claim and wish to fix them of this cause, will sell in tracts of 160 acres or more at $15 per acre. Write for description. First State Bank, Clear Lake, Minn.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY Long Island real estate. Syndicate now forming, will make your profit. Large, conservative, responsible proposition. Now building, but some with three years paid three years. Millions spent in development by this company. Write for booklet. Particulars in detail. Kane Real Estate Syndicate, 1180 Broadway, New York.

Your Old Straw Hat will do this season if you have it cleaned, dyed and blocked in the new Panama Hat Cleaner. Makes it like new. Enough for two hats sent prepaid for 50c. Formula 3 oz. Box 1188 St. Louis, Mo.

For a Free illustrated copy of our magazine containing full and interesting description of the location and wonderful resources of Western Canada, the Dakotas, Minnesota, etc., the Great Dairy, Grain, Stock Raising and Fruit Belt, write to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 1 Broadway, St. Paul, Minn.

If afflicted with sore Eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

The Handy Doctor in Your Vest Pocket

IT'S a thin, round-cornered little Enamel Box—

When carried in your vest pocket it means Health-Insurance.

It contains Six Candy Tablets of pleasant taste, almost as pleasant as Chocolate.

Each tablet is a working dose of Cascarets, which acts like Exercise on the Bowels and Liver.

It will not purge, sicken, nor upset the stomach.

Because it is not a "Bile-driver," like Salts, Sodium, Calomel, Jalap, Senna, nor Aperient Waters.

Neither is it like Castor Oil, Glycerine, or other Oily Laxatives that simply lubricate the intestines for transit of the food stopped up in them at that particular time.

* * *

The chief cause of Constipation and Indigestion is a weakness of the Muscles that contract the Intestines and Bowels.

Cascarets are practically to the Bowel Muscles what a Massage and Cold Bath are to the Athletic Muscles.

They stimulate the Bowel Muscles to contract, expand, and squeeze the Digestive Juices out of food eaten.

They don't help the Bowels and Liver in such a way as to make them lean upon similar assistance for the future.

This is why, with Cascarets, the dose may be lessened each succeeding time instead of increased, as it must be with all other Cathartics and Laxatives.

* * *

Cascarets act like exercise.

If carried in your vest pocket, (or carried in My Lady's Purse,) and eaten just when you suspect you need one, you will never know a sick day from the ordinary ills of life.

Because these ills begin in the Bowels, and pave the way for all other diseases.

"Vest Pocket" box 10 cents.

Be sure you get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

Paxtine

TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.

Large Trial Sample

WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

WIDOWS under NEW LAW obtained **PENSIONS** by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

$10,000 Reward. We will pay the above reward for any case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Sick Headache that Wells' Health Renewer will not cure when the directions are faithfully complied with. Druggists or by mail, $1.00. Wells & Co., Chicago.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year	$1 50
Six Months	75
Three Months	40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAY. 28

HomeCircleDepartment

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

Why Don't You Do It Now?

Sometime you mean to mend your ways—
Why don't you do it now?
You hope to win the whole world's praise—
Why don't you do it now?
You've always read in prose and rhyme
"The present is the golden time,"
If you are ever going to climb,
Why don't you do it now?
In short, no matter what you've planned,
Why don't you do it now?
If you have work right at your hand,
Why don't you do it now?
Successful men are never late;
You'll fail if you procrastinate.
If you have vowed to conquer fate,
Why don't you do it now?

What Boys Think They Should Learn.

According to the idea of many of the rising generation a young man should learn to lie, to flirt, to cheat, to swear, to drink, to play billiards, to swagger in the streets, to live without work, to ogle every pretty girl he meets, to treat his elders with disrespect, to talk loud in the presence of others, to put on style whether he can afford it or not, to boast of the feminine conquests he has made, to have every slang term on his tongue's end, to gossip with his chums about his lady acquaintances, to attract all the attention to himself that he possibly can, to talk like a loafer and a fop instead of a quiet, sensible man, to call his father "the old man" and his mother "the old woman," to think illy of every woman he sees, and to speak ill of her every chance he gets, to turn up his nose at those quiet, sober, industrious young men who do not train in his crowd, to treat his sister without any sort of regard, to treat her like an ill-bred loafer instead of like a gentleman.

Here is your picture, fast young man true to life! Look at it! How do you like it? What have these characteristics made of you? What will they do for you? What has the future in store for you? Unless you change your course most radically—Ruin.

There is many a young man proud of his mother, who would strike into the dust any man who would insult her, yet who, by his own evil doings and bad habits, is sharpening a dagger to plunge through that mother's heart.

The Teaching of Children.

What should children be taught to believe in order that, when they grow up they may find that later experience does not alter what they learned when younger? We must teach them that, beyond what they feel and see and touch, there is something better and greater which they can neither feel nor see nor touch, unselfishness, giving up their inclinations—these are the best things in the world. It is true that goodness and kindness have no faces that we can kiss; no hands that we can clasp; but these are certainly there, in the midst of our work and our play. And this goodness and kindness which, except in outward acts, we cannot see, is something which existed before we were born. It is from this that we have all the pleasant things of this world; the flowers, the sunshine, the moonlight—all these were given us by some great kindness and goodness which we have never seen at all. And this goodness and love are that great Power from whom all things come.

Well assorted marriages are essential to good homes. This is nature's law in the case. To violate it is to bring swift punishment on the heads of the violaters, as well as to bring a curse upon posterity. The husband and wife who are not suited to each other lead cat and dog lives. Their children are unwelcome and grow up without care. The home atmosphere is not suited to the healthy growth of virtue and refinement. What is the result? A family of ill-natured, quarrelsome, unrefined children. They marry and carry to their homes the same atmosphere and rear other families like unto the ones which they were raised. The wonder is that there are as many agreeable and cultured people in the world as there are.

The well informed woman may generally be known, not so much by what she tells you, as by what she does not tell you; for she is the last to take pleasure in mere gossip, or make vulgar allusion to the appearance, dress or personal habits of her friends and neighbors.

Let the Boys Make Themselves.

There are just as many future millionaires blacking boots and selling papers to-day as there ever were. Every generation of successful men is possessed with the idea that either it had exceptional abilities or exceptional chances, the like of which the world will never know again. But the world goes on, wealthy men die and more men of equal or greater wealth succeed them.

There never yet was a period in the world's history when pluck, energy and industry, coupled with shrewd business sense, could not climb the rugged steep which leads to fortune. Boys and men must work always and wait often if they would win "in the fierce race for wealth." But working or waiting they will win if they seize their opportunities when these offer and ability to profit by them when they are seized. What we insist on in this question of "What shall we do with our boys?" is that they shall be given a simple English education and then let them do for themselves. Give them the oyster-knife and let them seek the oyster of fortune and open it. If they can't do this the chances are ten to one that they would not have sufficient "git up and git" to take advantage of fortune even if brought to them on a half-shell.

Just now there is altogether too much solicitude on the part of parents as to what they will do with their boys, which leaves the impression on the minds of the young gentlemen of the period that something has got to be done for them, instead of encouraging the more manly thought that they must do for themselves. There is no reason to suppose that the chances to competense and wealth are fewer and more difficult than they were years ago.

A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day; one surly glance cast a gloom over the household; while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our pathway full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions, make glad the sacred spot called home. No matter how humble the abode, if it be sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn lovingly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

MAKE FARMS OF PINE LANDS

Agricultural Department Experts Say Northern Michigan Can be Fertilized.

Washington, May 20.—The contention maintained for many years, that the light, sandy soil of the so-called pine barrens of northern Michigan are susceptible of profitable cultivation, is now sustained by the scientific experts of the department of agriculture. A recent exhaustive examination into this subject has convinced the department that not only will the "pine barrens" sustain life, but that also money can be made in their cultivation.

The examination was made by Dr. C. Beaman Smith, assistant agriculturist in the bureau of farm management, and he has reduced the results of his research to pamphlet form, so that all who desire may have the benefit of what he has learned. Farmers' Bulletin 323 is what must be asked for by those who care to follow his deductions.

Dr. Smith demonstrates that some of these lands are better than others, but he says there are 2,000,000 acres of jack pine plains and from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 acres of other cut-over pine lands in the central and upper portions of the lower peninsula of Michigan, capable, with the careful handling, of being made into productive and profitable farms. The same is true in a lesser degree of lands of the same character in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

These lands, heretofore regarded by many as almost pure desert, are pronounced well supplied with the elements of plant life. But they are almost universally devoid of humus and nitrogen. These important lacking elements are supplied by growing clover upon lands, and it has been demonstrated that clover will grow upon most if not all of them. Indeed, it is shown by the experience of such men as Hubbard Head of Roscommon, Mich, that clover may be cropped from the same lands year after year for at least 15 years, and that the last crop will be the best one.

Clover, therefore, is the crop with which the lands are to be brought into use. Dr. Smith says that with the necessary care and about three years' preparation, a crop valued at from $10 to $50 an acre can be produced. This result compares favorably with farm crops generally in the more fertile portions of the state. The department of agriculture stands ready to lend all the aid it can to prospective settlers upon these lands, and it has even gone so far as to produce a pure clover culture with which to inoculate the soil with clover bacteria. This culture can also be obtained on the market commercially.

Dr. Smith says that after these lands have been cropped for a number of years with clover they gradually lose their light, characterless aspect, and assume a darker and much more rich color and tone, and that there is not the least remaining doubt of their value for agricultural purposes. He only stipulates that the settler upon them have the sense to follow scientific rules in his work, and to have the means to stand by his venture for the necessary time to prepare his soil for its proper work.

If the present enterprising conduct of the department of agriculture resulted in nothing more than the redemption of northern Michigan from the stigma so long attached to it, it would be enough to justify the money expended. And the department says the land can not only be redeemed but that nearly all of it can be made to sustain successful and prosperous farmers.

Hardgrove Happenings

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Armstrong, May 22nd., a son.

Mr. Burt Buck of Bay City is visiting friends and relatives here.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hennessy May 23rd., a daughter.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Dave Lovely May 24th a daughter.

Gilbert La Guire is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Buck have returned to their home in Detroit after a weeks visit here.

Mr. Thompson and family have moved up by Mr. Chalkers place.

Mr. Argue and family have moved to Arcieda.

Sherwood La Guire has gone to Kalkaska.

Allen Schruer, the preacher and wife have gone to Free Soil.

Teachers Examination.

There will be held an examination for teachers Thursday and Friday, June 18th and 19th, at the court house in Grayling. The examinations will be along the following line:

READING.

Birds, Bees and Sharp Eyes-Burroughs.

ARITHMETIC.

Fractions.
Denominate numbers.
Fundamental operations with contractions.
Mental analysis.
Cancellation with problems.

GRAMMER.

Verbs- voice, mood, tense, conjugation.
Adjectives-classes, comparison, uses.
Sentence study, syntax analysis.
Pronouns-inflections, forms and uses.

GEOGRAPHY.

Michigan-physiography, resources, transportation, cities, commerce, education, mining.
Canada-Same as for Michigan.
Europe-Same as for Michigan, including divisions and forms of government.
The world's drainage systems.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Powers and duties of the President of the United States.
The Cabinet.
The United States Senate.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

The Colonial Period.
The Spanish American War.
The Revolution and the Critical Period.
The history of the two political parties in their relation to the history of banking.
Biographical studies of
a. Alexander Hamilton.
b. U. S. Grant.
c. William McKinley.

MICHIGAN HISTORY.

The French and English Periods 1634—1670 and 1670—1796.
Current events.

It Reached the Spot.

Mr. E. Humphrey, who owns a large general store at Omega, O., and is president of the Adams County Telephone Co., as well as of the Home Telephone Co., of Pike County, O., says of Dr. King's New Discovery: "It saved my life once. At least I think it did. It seemed to reach the spot—the very seat of my cough, when everything else failed." Dr. King's New Discovery not only reaches the cough spot; it heals the sore spots and the weak spots in throat, lungs and chest. Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co's drug store. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A bunch of farming tools practically new, including one hay-rake, one mower, one harrow, one two horse cultivator, one, one horse seed drill, one plow and a cutting box for sale cheap. Will sell cheaper than you can steal them. Call on or address, Floyd Kirk, Grayling Mich. may21 2t

A Californian's Luck.

"The luckiest day of my life was when I bought a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve;" writes Chas. F. Budahn, of Tracy, California. "Two 25c. boxes cured me of an annoying case of itching piles, which had troubled me for years and that yielded to no other treatment." Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co; Drug store.

To the Public,

You are hereby notified that your dog licence is due and payable to the Village Clerk June 1st 1908 good for one year according to an ordinance which was enacted April 23, 1906. If not paid by that time, the pound master may take possession of and impound said dog or dogs, by which extra and unnecessary expenses will be incurred.

H. P. OLSON
Village Clerk.

As to Uses of Soap.

Can soap be done without? According to a member of the English public, it is quite an unnecessary article, and man may be kept clean with plain water. Nations have risen to greatness without soap. Ancient Rome, our old familiar companion, Rome, knew nothing of soap until she came in contact with the Germans and the Gauls, who used it to brighten the color of the hair. Once or twice soap is mentioned in the Old Testament, but it doesn't mean the oily substance that it is today. Painful as it is for Americans who have lived in England to admit, it would be better for general comfort if more soap was used there. Thus, instead of advancing its cost, let it be lessened and so place the cleansing article within the reach of all. But the new soap combine doesn't view the situation in that light precisely. It takes the cake and the public pays.

We Invite, One and All

to call at the

PEOPLE'S

Meat Market

and look over our stock of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Maets,

Canned Goods

Fresh Fish, every Thursday

All Orders Delivered

Yours to Please

MILKS BROS.,

Successors to Bradley & Son.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.
In Chancery

HENRY ASHENFELTER, Complainant.
vs.
LABITHA JANE ASHENFELTER, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford in Chancery, at the Village of Grayling in said County, on the twenty-sixth day of May A. D. 1908.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant Labitha Jane Ashenfelter is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the state of Minnesota.

On motion of O. Palmer complainants solicitor it is ordered that the said defendant Labitha Jane Ashenfelter cause her appearance to be entered herein, within three months from the date of this order and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the complainants bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainants solicitor within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by said nonresident defendant.

And it is Further Ordered, That within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and published and circulating in said County; and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said nonresident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

NELSON SHARPE,
Circuit Judge.

O. PALMER,
Solicitor for Complainant.
may27-7t

NOTICE.

To the owner or owners of any and all interest in the land herein described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any assignee thereof of record:

Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefore, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, up on payment to the undersigned or to the Register in chancery of the county in which the land lies, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford.

Description.	Sec.	Town	Range	Amt pd for year	
se¼ of ne¼	33	25N	2W	$2.30	1902
				2.64	1903

Amount necessary to redeem, $15.48 plus the fees of the sheriff.

HUBBARD HEAD

Place of business, Roscommon, Mich.
Dated, January 8th A. D. 1908.

To A. A. Griffin, Roscommon, Mich. and Alice C. Evans, Roscommon, Mich., grantee under the last recorded deed, in the regular chain of title, to said land.

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD }

I Frank H. Richardson, sheriff in and for the county of Roscommon, do hereby return and certify, that I have made all possible efforts and inquiries to find the address and whereabouts of Alice C. Evans and Albert A. Griffin, grantees under the last recorded deed in the regular chain of title to the S E ¼ of N E ¼ section 33, town 25, north range 2 west in the county of Crawford, Michigan and am unable to get service of the hereto annext notice on said Alice C. Evens and Albert A. Griffin, and I further certify that I am informed that Albert A. Griffin is now residing in the city of Lansing, State of Michigan.

Dated April 28, 1908.

FRANK H. RICHARDSON,
Sheriff Roscommon County.

NOTICE.

The Board of Review of the Village of Grayling will be in session at the Township hall, May 28 and 29, 1908.

F. NARRIN.
Assessor

NOTICE.

The Board of Review of the Township of Grayling will be in session at the Township hall, June 2nd, 3rd., 8th and 9th, 1908.

J. J. NIEDERER
Supervisor.

THE DIFFERENCE

Let Me Examine Your Eyes It's Free.	Between living well and living poorly is very small if you buy right. The fellow who knows it all is satisfied, but people who are seeking new ideas are willing to learn. I invite you to call on me and let me show you how to buy Spectacles. There, a only one glass that will fit your eye properly and if you don't get that one glass, your eye is liable to be injured.

I fit each eye with the proper lense and at the proper price.

C. J. HATHAWAY,
Graduate Optometrist.

For your System's Sake

That you may be better able to withstand the rigors of our more or less strenous Spring sake—

REXALL

Sarsaparilla Tonic

The peer, if not the superior of any tonic in the market. Try a bottle today under our personal guarantee.

Your money back if not satisfiee.

Price 75 cents.

A. M. LEWIS & CO.,
The Rexall Store
Grayling, - - - Mich.

Does Your Watch Need

CLEANING?

You would not think of letting a machine of any kind run for a day even without oiling it, yet a great many will let a WATCH run for several years without the least bit of attention. It does not rest day or night but faithfully ticks on and on until it is so badly worn oftimes it is almost beyond repair, just for the want of a good cleaning and a drop of oil.

Bring me your watch before it is TOO LATE it will receive honest work at right prices.

C. J. HATHAWAY,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

YATER'S

Rheumatic AND Neuralgia REMEDY

TRADE
JOHN M. YATER.
MARK

MADE FROM HERBS.
Equally Good for Man or Beast.
HELPS AND CURES.

First manufactured from March 2d to 9th, 1907. Cures Neuralgia in 20 minutes and Rheumatism in from one to twenty days; and Lame Back, Headache, Side or Stomach Ache, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, Bee Stings, Fly Bites, Etc., in from ten to twenty minutes.

Put up and sold by
JOHN M. YATER,
(Box 92) Roscommon, Michigan.
For sale at the Central Drug Store.

C. F. Thompson
Painter and Decorater

Making a specialty of

Paper-hanging, Sign-writing, Blending and all kinds of fancy painting neatly done.

TRY ME!!

All orders left at the Burton House will receive prompt attention.

DYNAMITE YOUR STUMPS
Ask your Dealer for
Ajax Dynamite

Safest, quickest and best in the market. Branded with the percent of nitroglycerine, as required by law to prevent fraud and protect buyer. If not sold by your Dealer, write us and we will refer you to Dealer near you, and send you book of instructions which cannot fail to interest you.

AJAX DYNAMITE WORKS, - BAY CITY, MICH.

The Whorld's Best Climate

is not entirely free from disease, on the high elevations fevers prevail, while on the lower levels malaria is encountered to a greater or less extent, according to altitude. To overcome climate affections lassitude, malaria, jaundice, biliousness, fever and ague, and general debility, the most effective remedy is Electric Bitters, the great alterative and blood purifier; the antidote for every form of bodily weakness, nervousness, and insomnia. Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co; drug store. Price 50c.

1878. 1908.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOOS, FURNISHING GOODS,
SHOES, HARDWARE,
FLOUR, FEED,
LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,
BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Spring is Here!

So don't waste time, but get ready now.

Ladies' Lawn Shirt Waists, all the latest patterns, plain and fancy weaves.

Ladies' Dress Skirts in Copenhagen Blue, Tobacco Brown, Navy Blue, and Black in Merry Widow Models. Prices $2.25 to $10.00

White Goods everything that is new in washable fabrics, small and large checks, fancy weaves and stripes

All the best standard makes of Ginghams in every new styles and weave.

Lonisine Silk in Brown, Blue and White, fancy and plain patterns the latest fad for Ladies' Waist at 50 cents

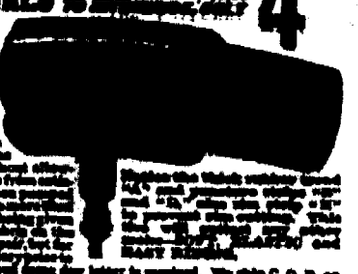
Mens' dress suits in all the new patterns $8 to $20.

Mens' and Ladies' Tan and Gun Metal shoes and Oxfords at $2.25 to $3.50.

A. KRAUS & SON.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a 1908 MODEL BICYCLE sample furnished on approval and allow TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL. Our large catalog explains our plan in full. We ship you the bicycle ship it to you at our expense and you do not pay a cent unless you want it and decide to buy after the ten days' free trial. FACTORY PRICES we can make you the lowest prices and the highest grade bicycle. YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and learn how we can make you the highest grade bicycle for less money than other factories. We are satisfied with $8.00 profit above factory cost. SECOND HAND BICYCLES we usually have a number of second hand bicycles, but cannot keep them long. They are all sold at once. Descriptive list mailed free. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to riders. BICYCLE DEALERS you can sell your bicycles under your own name plate at double the price we ask. DO NOT WAIT write us a postal today. Do it now.

$8.00 REDUCTION-PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES $4.00



NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, tacks or glass will not let the air out. Fifty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

IF YOU NEED TIRES

DO NOT WAIT

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAY. 28

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are $1.50 per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Do not miss the Edison records for June at Hathaway's.

Wanted—Plain and children's sewing. Mrs. L. J. Martin.

Fred Sholts of Beaver Creek brought in a sample bunch of alsike clover, Saturday, the main root of which was over six feet in length.

For Sale—25 eight weeks old pigs at $5 per pair at Lovells. Good stock. Dickinson Ranch, Judge, Mich.

Mr. Guy Crandall and little son, Ralph of Attica, Mich, are visiting his brother George, here for a few days, and will probably catch some fish.

Geraniums, $1.50 per doz., for Decoration Day. Leave your orders with M. A. Bates.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

All public meetings have been forbidden in Gaylord until June 1st on account of smallpox. There are several cases of mild form there.

FOR SALE—Good house with 10 acres on the south side, and other property at a bargain if sold at once. Apply to CHAS. S. CLARK.

Mrs. R. Belmore of Beaver Creek is home from her winter visit with her son George at Simmons in the U. P. She is glad to be home again.

J. O. Cunningham has secured the agency for the Indianapolis Fire Ins. Co., with a cash capital of $200,000, and is ready to protect you from loss by fire. Call at the office for rates.

Forest fires destroyed the Wayne school house, southwest of the city, Wednesday night.—Roscommon Herald.

Dr. and Mrs. Insley came down from Grayling in their automobile Tuesday and were guests at the home of Hon. H. H. Woodruff.—Roscommon Herald.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society will be held in Lansing, June 3 and 4, '08., in the Senate chamber.

There will be a social dance at the residence of John Malco, in Maple Forest, Saturday evening, May 30th. A jolly time among friends with fine music is anticipated.

Miss Helen Johnson, having completed a nine months term of school at Logan, returned home last Friday for a rest and visit. Her success has been all that could be desired.

Burton Shaw will not be pulled this time for catching short fish, whatever he may do in the future. He brought in a rainbow Saturday morning, twenty-four inches long, and weighing three pounds and a half, dressed.

Died—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. G. Shaw, May 14th., Mrs. Anna Wilbur of Ashland, Mont., aged 63 years and 14 days. The funeral services were held at the residence Saturday, the 16th inst., and the interment made in Elmwood cemetery.

M. B. Tipple had the pleasure Monday of catching the prettiest lot of trout that has been caught this season, he having landed 8 of the speckled beauties in less than three hours and having an average length of 16 inches.—Roscommon Herald.

Don't attempt to ask the editor to write up or rebuke every evil in the town or community, but when convinced that such things need attention, write an article for publication and sign your name to it. The man who is too big a coward to thus express an opinion, is the man who will stand on the street corner and talk about the cowardice of the editor.—Ex.

W. F. Smith, foreman of the Daily Journal job department at Webster City, Iowa, a brother-in-law of B. H. Hellen, with H. A. Hinton of the same place, were pleasant callers at our office last week. They are here looking over some lands near Higgins Lake that they had purchased last year, and are much pleased with the country.

John Morrison, who has been manager of the Central Drug store for N. P. Olson since it started, has accepted a yet more lucrative position in Traverse City, and is about moving to that place. Since his residence here he has proven himself an active, and courteous business man, an accomplished pharmacist and genial gentleman, who, with his wife, will be missed from our village society. We regret their going.

The Curfew Bell will sound its warning one hour later Friday evenings during Band Concerts. It will also be much appreciated if parents would assist the officers to stop the boys from throwing stones, water etc. Several ladies and girls had to go home last Friday evening drenched from head to foot. T. Nolan, Marshal.

Wm. McCullough is making fine improvements in and about his residence.

Otto Johnson has sold his home in the north part of the village to David Flagg.

WOOD FOR SALE—A few cords of split dry body hardwood at $2.25. The Bank Grocery.

The W. R. C. flower girls are requested to be at the G. A. R. Hall at one o'clock, Saturday May 30th.

The calendar club will meet with Mrs. Crandall, Wednesday June 3rd. All the months and their helpers are expected to be present.

Barney Kropp's family have come in from camp for the summer. Barney will keep things running at both ends of the line.

All members of the W. R. C. and flower girls are requested to meet at the Presbyterian church, Saturday after the memorial services for refreshments.

It is almost impossible to obtain mechanics for local work, building and repairing is being crowded in every part of the city, and everybody is busy.

Hon. Devere Hall of Bay City, Mr. Lyon, of the firm of Lyon & Monet of St. Johns, and H. H. Woodruff of Roscommon, were the several attorneys from other cities engaged in court here this week.

Salling Hanson Co., have begun pulling down the old hardware store, on the site of which they will at once erect a modern brick store much larger, which will be the east half of a proposed brick block.

Miss Laura London was down from her farm in Maple Forest the first of the week. She has her new house nearly ready for occupancy, and she expects to have a lot of fun and big crops, with her Grandfather and Grandmother Oaks to keep her straight at her work.

Mrs. Anna M. Earle of Detroit Dep't Pres. of the Ladies of the G. A. R. was the guest of Mrs. Dell Smith, a few days of last week. The 19th she went to Lewiston accompanied by several members of the local Circle here and organized Gen. Lyon Circle No. 32.

Last Sunday noon the roof of Simpson's warehouse was set on fire undoubtedly by a passing engine, and the alarm given by an engine whistle before turned in by a box. The fire was held in check by a bucket brigade until the hose were strung when it was extinguished in a few seconds, with no damage but perhaps 100 feet of roof. If our department had a system of signals which would nearly locate the fire, it would have saved the boys a long hard pull, and would often save property. Will the council wake up and install it?

B. H. Hellen's excursion Wednesday afternoon from Chicago was the largest this season. Fully 75 people came off the train. Quite a few of the farming class, but the great body was composed of seekers for homes at the lake. Baggage? Well, yes, and if you doubt it, ask the dray people who handled it. They were composed of Germans first, with a sprinkling of other nationalities. —Roscommon News.

Milka Brothers, who succeed Bradley and son in the corner market, come to us from Tustin, Osceola Co., finely endorsed as hustling business men and with experience in their line. They have put in delivery service and propose to buy all marketable stock raised in this section and pay a fair price, which will be a boon to our farmers, who are invited to call at the market when in town, so they can begin to figure on about what per cent of their needs they can secure here.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. was honored Monday evening as never before in its existence of over twenty years, by the presence of the Grand Master of the state., G. M. Kennedy of Mt. Pleasant. The attendance at the brief session of the lodge was large, but at the hours of the banquet tendered Rebekah Lodge, room was at a premium, and a more enjoyable social time was never held. The banquet was all that could be desired, and the address of the Grand Master, supplemented by several local members cannot but be of benefit in the continued up-building of the order.

Five hundred photographs of President Roosevelt, all assembled in one big double-page picture, 13 by 19½ inches in size, is an extraordinary feature of the June Woman's Home Companion. The five hundred photographs were taken in almost every state in the Union, at all periods of Roosevelt's public career, and show his wonderful versatility and energy. In the June Companion appear the first chapters of Harvey J. O'Higgins' great story, "A grand Army Man," based on Belasco's famous play of the same, in which David Warfield starred all last winter. Other fiction in this delightful summer magazine is by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Zona Gale, Charlotte Perkins Gilliman, Temple Bailey and Clinton Dangerfield. Kellogg Durland, who of late has spent much time in Russia, tells the dramatic and thrilling story of one of the bravest girls of the Russian Revolution. Margaret E. Sangester writes on the American woman as a social engineer. Dr. Edward Everett Hale devotes his monthly page to some working rules of life. Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion expert, gives many practical suggestions for summer dressing. Sam Loyd's Own Puzzle Page is a mine of interest for the puzzle lover.

Decoration Day

Programme.

1:00 p. m.—Assembly at G. A. R. Hall.
1:30 p. m.—March to River Bridge and Ritual Exercises of W. R. C.
March to the Opera House.
Overture by Band.
Invocation.....Rev. Johnson
Music.....High School Choir
Ritual Exercises.....G. A. R.
Music.....High School Choir
Recitation, "Memorial Day"..... Francilia Wingard.
Recitation, "Decoration Day"..... Flossie Mc Mahon.
Recitation, "Georgia Volunteer"..... Mildred Bunting.
Recitation, "The Sword of Bunker Hill" Marie Foreman.
Recitation, "A Soldiers Prayer"..... Clara Nelson.
"Memorial Day"...Thirteen boys and girls.
Recitation, "For My Country,"..... Louis Burton.
Recitation, "For Graudpa's Sake"... Helen Cunningham.
Flag Drill.....Primary Class.
Oration.....Hon. H. H. Woodruff.
March to Cemetery and decoration of Graves.
Assembly at mound, commemorative of unknown and unmarked graves and Ritual exercises of Ladies of G. A. R.
Taps.
Return March.

Circuit Court.

The May Term of the Circuit Court convened last Monday, Judge Sharp presiding, and stenographer Austin at his table.

There was but one Criminal Case on the calendar, three law cases and two in chancery.

The people vs Elmer E. Smith was dismissed, without information being filed.

The Oak Lumber Co, vs Robert B. Blanks et al. assumpsit and the same vs Grayling Lumber Co., garnishment had been settled before the setting of Court.

Andrew Kohrabacher vs. Archie Howse et al. Trespass on the case (the Frederic horse case) was compromised and settled in Court.

But one chancery case was heard, that of Valeria Hoesli vs. Grand Lodge Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and that was compromised and settled before reaching judgement.

Grand Band Concert.

If the weather permits The Citizens Band will play the following program in the Court House Park Friday evening at 7.30:

March—"Port Arthur"
Medley Overture—"Blaze Away."
"Mountain Echoes."
"A Dream of Heaven Waltzes."
Grand National medley Overture
March—The Ford Motor Co.

ED. G. CLARK, Band Master.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, May 31st. 1908.
Preaching service 10.30 a.m.
Sabbath School at 11.45 a.m.
Epworth League at 6.30 p. m.
Preaching service 7.30 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday at 7.30 p. m.
All are cordially invited.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath May 31st. 1908.
Morning service, 10:30 a. m.
Sunday School 11.45 a. m.
Y. P. C. E. 6. 30 p. m.
Evening service 7.30 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7.30 p.m.
All are cordially invited to attend these services.

WM. B. MACGREGOR, Pastor.

Lovells Locals.

Fire has once more visited our town. Wednesday morning about eight o'clock, the T. E. Douglas & Co., plant at this place, was discovered to be on fire. How the fire originated no one knows. The fire spread so rapidly, that it was a close call, for some of the men to save themselves. This plant consisted of a saw-mill, lath-mill, stave-mill, shingle-mill and electric lighting plant. The Douglas Co., loss is fully $10,000, with only $3,000 insurance. In addition to the plants burning, 300,000 shingles were burned. The lumber yard and barns were saved by heroic work of the mill crew, and neighbors. The heat was intense, but willing hands and strong arms succeeded in keeping the fire from spreading. The Lewiston fire company came on a special train, but the fire was under control before they reached the scene. The Douglas Co., have been running this plant continuously for a number of years, giving employment to many men. We are not able to inform you at this writing if the Douglas Co. anticipates rebuilding, but it is hoped that they will. The Co's loss is heavy, and we believe they have the sympathy of all the people.

Sheriff Amidon passed through town Tuesday, can't get time to stop.

Mrs. Underhill arrived Wednesday morning.

T. E. Douglas is treating the Pavilion to a coat of paint. F. J. Spencer is doing the work.

Thursday morning Geo. F. Owen, received a telegram stating that his mother was dead.

American Art.

Your attention is respectfully called to our Window display of Artistic Pottery and Pictures.

Our collection will be found to contain fine well brought out water colors, and hand colored platinums.

While it includes some costly pictures, our stock is very complete in the more moderate priced, which is suitable and an ornament for any home.

We invite you to examine our stock.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

The Western Star
Flour is the Best Yet.
100 SATISFIED USERS 100

in the city have said so. Its increasing sale only proves, its bread making qualities are excellent,

TRY A SACK
and be convinced.

The Bank Grocery,
S. S. PHELPS JR., Prop'r.

GET THE BEST
While you are getting a new tool.

—Get the best there is and the same rule will apply to a Wagon or Buggy. We sell the Rock-island Farm wagon which we think is the best made. Call on us, see one, hitch to it, try it, if you do not think it the best made, easiest runing wagon for the money, we will not ask you to buy.

See our Line of Small Tools and Implements.
Call on us, Cash or Time.

The S. B. Brott Implement Co.
Wellington, Michigan.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done,
At this office.

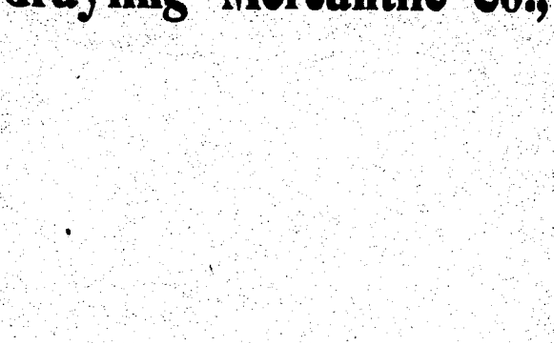
Watch this
SPACE
for new "Ad."

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

UNION LOCK POULTRY FENCE.

For Poultry, Rabbits, Orchards, Gardens, etc.

All main strands are two wires twisted together.



Pickets 3 in. apart. Cables 1¼ in. apart at bottom.

Stronger and closer spacing than any other make. Our Union Lock Hog, Field and Cattle Fence, Union Lawn Fence Gates, etc., guaranteed first class.
Your dealer should handle this line—if not, write us for prices. Catalogue free.

UNION FENCE CO., DE KALB, ILL., U. S. A.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store
N. P. OLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

The best of everything in the line of
Fishing Tackle!

In fact everything that the fisherman needs is to be found here.

COME IN AND SEE.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

DYING, ACCUSES HIRED MAN.

Chicagoan Murdered at His Country Home Following Quarrel.

B. Kvasnicka, owner of a Chicago jewelry store, died Friday afternoon at his country home, one mile northeast of North Judson, Ind., as the result of being shot at 10:30 o'clock the previous night by unknown person. Andrew Roubik, who had been employed by Kvasnicka and was discharged Wednesday, has been arrested. Roubik declares he is innocent. Kvasnicka was spending the week with his family. Thursday night the family attended an entertainment at Knox, returning home shortly after 10 o'clock. Mr. Kvasnicka unhitched the horse and as he was about to enter the barn he was shot by a person concealed in the chicken house. The injured man was able to rush into the house, as blood gushed from a wound in the abdomen. While his wife endeavored to remove the clothing and stanch the flow of blood, Kvasnicka continued to declare "Andrew Roubik shot me." Before he died he made a statement in which he declared that the hired man, with whom he had quarreled, had fired the gun. Investigation showed that during the absence of the family in the evening the house had been robbed and Kvasnicka's shotgun, which was kept in the bedroom, was taken.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Progress of Pennant Race in Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chicago	18	9	New York	15	15
Phil'delphia	15	13	Boston	15	16
Pittsburg	13	12	Brooklyn	13	18
Cincinnati	15	14	St. Louis	13	20

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York	18	10	Detroit	14	14
Cleveland	17	12	St. Louis	15	16
Phil'delphia	18	14	Washington	11	18
Chicago	14	14	Boston	11	20

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Indianapolis	22	12	Milwaukee	18	16
Toledo	18	12	Kansas City	14	19
Louisville	21	15	Minneapolis	14	20
Columbus	19	15	St. Paul	8	25

WESTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Omaha	21	9	Lincoln	16	15
Denver	17	14	Des Moines	13	18
Sioux City	15	14	Pueblo	8	20

FLOODS DEVASTATE OKLAHOMA.

Towns Under Water, Bridges Wrecked and Roads Stopped.

Heavy rains and cloudbursts, continuing three days, forced Oklahoma's rivers over their banks, flooded a great part of the State, swept away many bridges and put every railroad out of business. West Guthrie is inundated with from seven to ten feet of water, which is rushing through the streets. The Cottonwood river is twenty-five miles wide. The last road to suspend operations was the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which was forced to quit when the bridge on the main line at Eufaula went down.

Fifteen Hurt in Trolley Wreck.

Fifteen persons were injured, four probably fatally, in a collision of trolley cars at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge. Three cars were wrecked, one being telescoped. The accident was caused by the breaking of a rod controlling the brakes of one of the cars.

Finds Thaw Insane.

In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser filed his decision in the case of Harry K. Thaw. The court in his decision holds that Thaw is still insane and not a fit person to be at large.

Big Forest Fire Extinguished.

Government rangers have extinguished a forest fire on Long Pine forest reserve, South Dakota, which burned over an area of twenty square miles. Over 10,000 acres of timber were entirely destroyed.

Fifteen Fall from Airship.

The new Morrell airship burst in mid air on trial trip at Oakland, Cal., and fifteen occupants were dashed to the ground, most of them being seriously injured.

Crash Kills Three; Injures Fifty.

Three persons were instantly killed, five fatally injured and forty-five seriously hurt in a collision between trolley cars on Germantown avenue, near Chestnut Hill, a Philadelphia suburb.

Gov. Sparks of Nevada Is Dead.

Gov. John Sparks of Nevada, who had been ill for some time, died at his ranch near Reno Friday morning. Gov. Sparks' term would have expired Dec. 31, 1910.

Dynamiters in Cleveland Keep Busy.

Despite the reports of approaching peace in the street car strike, dynamiters partially wrecked half a dozen cars in Cleveland, injuring several persons.

Priest Almost Killed in Church.

A maniac attacked Rev. Father Joseph F. Lubeley as the latter completed the church at Salisbury, Mo., and inflicted injuries that may prove fatal.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Gets Divorce.

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt gets $5,000,000 cash settlement from her husband as a compromise in the divorce case.

Melancholy Soldier Disappears.

Capt. Samuel D. McAlister of the Thirty-eighth company of coast artillery has disappeared from his station at the Presidio. It is believed that he left the post during a fit of melancholia.

Freak Measure Passed.

The graduated land tax bill, which by excessive taxation seeks to prevent the owning of more than 640 acres by one person in Oklahoma, has been passed and sent to the Governor. The income tax and inheritance tax bills are in the Governor's hands also.

Seven Merrymakers Drown.

Seven prominent young society people of Clarendon, Ark., were drowned as the result of the explosion of the oil tank of a gasoline launch in which they were taking a moonlight excursion. The boat was wrecked. Nine members of the party were rescued with difficulty.

Three Die in Hotel Fire.

Miss Gray, milliner of Tilsonburg; Clarence Bernard, commercial traveler of Toronto, and Thomas Wheatly, a bartender, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Queen's hotel at Tilsonburg, Ont.

BLOW UP A CAR.

Cleveland Strike Sympathizers Use Dynamite and Stones.

Dynamiting, rioting and other violence has characterized the Cleveland street car strike. A Detroit avenue car was dynamited near 100th street. The trucks were badly damaged, but the single passenger and the crew were not injured. Bricks were thrown at a Woodland car while it was passing East Fourteenth street and Woodland avenue. David Benjamin and his wife, who were in the car, were both struck by missiles. Mrs. Benjamin's jaw was broken. Her husband had his face lacerated by the brick. A mob stoned a Woodlawn-Lorain car and seriously injured the only passenger, Mrs. Elizabeth Meiser. A box which the police say contained deadly explosives was found on the tracks at Broadway and East Fifty-fifth street. The box was discovered when a car was less than 500 feet away.

Strikers cut the trolley wires and linemen for the Municipal Traction Company turned out in force to repair the damage, but were driven back by a mob of 300 men. A Broadway car

ARTHUR S. BEHNER.

HARRY INGERSOLL — JAMES PARASEY

CLEVELAND STRIKE DIRECTORS.

was thrown off the tracks at East Thirty-second street, the passengers being injured in their panic-stricken dash through windows and doors. One woman fainted and was trampled. A West Madison street car was wrecked by explosion of dynamite at West Ninety-seventh street, one woman being so seriously injured she was taken to St. John's hospital, her head cut open by flying glass. From this car men were hurled to the curbstone. The car was a wreck, only its trucks and sidewall ironwork being intact. The motor operated, however, and it was run to the barn. Half an hour later another car was blown up a few hundred feet from the corner. No passengers were aboard this car.

At Calgary, Alberta, a snow slide carried two boarding cars with forty Japanese laborers down the mountain side. They all perished.

Correspondence from Caracas tells how the official organ of President Castro of Venezuela has accused President Roosevelt of "searching for light incidents out of which to create a conflict with Venezuela," referring to Minister Russell's protest against the violation of American mail pouches of the steamer Tacoma at La Guayra. The article adds that if the aspiration of Roosevelt is the abdication of Venezuela's territorial sovereignty, it is high time that the truth be known. The opening of the Tacoma's mail bags was shown to have been a clerical error.

The Porte having yielded on every point in dispute with the Italian government, the latter discontinued preparations for a naval demonstration which had been planned on a large scale. The intention was to seize a Turkish island off the Asia Minor coast. The trouble arose over the refusal of the Turkish government to allow Italian postoffices in Turkish territory and also over the murder of an Italian missionary in Tripoli. Turkey held that while it had tolerated the postoffices of other powers it had never officially authorized them, but Italy felt that for years the Porte had taken advantage of the mixed diplomatic situation to ignore complaints made by Italy concerning the treatment of Italian subjects.

A dispatch from Tokio says: The news of the conclusion of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan has been well received, and it is believed it will remove whatever suspicion exists regarding the mutual relations of the two countries.

A small column of Russian soldiers which was sent across the border into Persia to suppress a band of robbers was reported to be surrounded by the brigands, who were supported by the entire population, and was in danger of extermination before re-enforcements could be sent.

Richard Strauss, the composer, has been chosen leader of the Royal Orchestra of Berlin for its symphony performances, succeeding Weingartner. This is a great honor for Strauss.

A dispatch from Tangier says that the report of Raisuli's death is false. It is true, the dispatch says, that a band of Kikmes fired a volley at him from behind a bush, but Raisuli was not hit. The tribe had sworn vengeance against the bandit chief because, although they had been ravaged by the imperial troops for sheltering Raisuli after the capture of Caid MacLean, he refused them any share of the ransom.

PLAINTIFF AND DEFENDANT IN SENSATIONAL DIVORCE TRIAL

MAE WOOD

SENATOR T. C. PLATT

PLATT WINS SUIT.

Mae Wood Is Committed for Perjury in Divorce Case.

Mae C. Wood's divorce suit against Senator Thomas C. Platt was dismissed by Justice O'Gorman in the New York Supreme Court Thursday afternoon and immediately afterward the justice committed Mrs. Wood to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail on a charge of perjury. This startling end to the case was no less sudden than sensational. The taking of evidence over, Justice O'Gorman had asked her a few questions concerning her claims and had then listened to a short address by her counsel in opposition to a motion to dismiss the suit on the pleadings and evidence.

The lawyer's apologetic argument ended, Justice O'Gorman leaned forward in his chair and delivered himself of this short but positive opinion:

The court cannot credit the plaintiff's evidence as to the alleged marriage, and the testimony in the case impresses the court with the belief that it is a most wicked design to support a fictitious claim by forgery and perjury. The court cannot believe from the evidence that there ever was a marriage. On the merits of the case every issue has resulted in the court's impression that the plaintiff has committed willful perjury in this case. Being impressed with plaintiff's guilt of perjury, the court commits her to the city prison unless she furnishes bail in $5,000.

Delivered with all the impressiveness that goes with a black silk gown and a judicial position, these words fell like thunderbolts on the Wood camp.

The case was one of the most remarkable suits ever to come up in New York City. A United States Senator, a feeble man of 75 years, the president of the United States Express Company, a grandfather, the father of adult sons, the husband of a second wife whom he married five years ago—such a man being sued for divorce by a woman who claims to have secretly married him nearly seven years ago. The woman who brought this astounding action is Mrs. Mae C. Wood, or Wood-Platt, as she calls herself. The defendant was Thomas Collier Platt, for decades the political boss of the great State of New York and now representing that commonwealth in the upper house of Congress for the third time.

Mrs. Wood, who was herself divorced by Albert Wood years ago, began her suit for a divorce from Senator Platt on the ground of his marriage to Mrs. Janeway, and it was the trial of this suit that resulted in her commitment to jail as a perjurer. The two most important links in her chain, the marriage certificate and the "confession," were made her own worst accusers when the defense finally displayed its hand. Months of patient detective work, weeks of microscopic study by handwriting experts, and day after day of testimony taken by deposition in various cities and States, demolished the carefully built fabric of evidence Mrs. Wood had prepared. The marriage certificate was traced to the stationers who sold it; from them to the lithographers who printed it. It was shown conclusively that this certificate, purporting to have been drawn on Nov. 9, 1901, was not printed until 1902. The other link in Mrs. Wood's chain, the "confession," in which Platt was made to acknowledge her as his wife, seemed to almost cry out for itself that it was an impudent fraud.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The Continental Express Company, through which the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee road is to operate its own express business, has filed articles of incorporation in the States where this is required.

A party of surveyors is completing the survey of the Huron Gas and Electric railway between Huron and Aberdeen. Cross & Mack of Minneapolis have the contract for this work, and will begin at a point near Dolan, in Spink county, where the work was abandoned last fall, and continue the line to Aberdeen.

A labor colony, removed from the influence of walking delegates by a ten-foot fence is being established by the Corn Products Company on the banks of the drainage canal near Summit. The $4,000,000 new plant of the company is to be completed with non-union labor. To avoid interference by walking delegates from the city, cottages have been built inside the enclosure.

Dynamite was used in an attempt to blow up the home of Charles Girchner, a non-union woodworker, in Chicago. No one of the seven occupants was hurt, but the windows in the front of the cottage were shattered and the stairs leading to the front door were reduced to splinters

HOMES FOR POOR MEN.

Easy to Acquire Under the Operation of the "Carey Act."

For the poor man the government has provided a plan under which land can be homestended at practically no cost. For the man who can arrange to pay a small sum each year in 10 annual installments there are great projects that have been undertaken by the United States reclamation service. But there is another large class of those who wish to own a small section of ground that they can call their own, and this class is composed of men who cannot afford to drop all of their present affairs and take up their residence for five years in a new country, as would be necessary if they either acquired a homestead on the prairie or obtain land that is irrigated by the government. For all such there is what is known as the "Carey act" lands.

The Carey act provides for the segregation of 1,000,000 acres of arid land in a State. This land is to be sold for not to exceed 50 cents an acre and is to be irrigated by private companies. In order to obtain water rights for this land it is necessary for the settler to enter into a contract with the company that does the irrigating and to agree to pay a certain amount a year in easy installments. This is from $3 to $4 a year for each acre, as a rule. When the entire amount has been paid the irrigating system passes into the ownership of those who have acquired the water rights.

One of the most interesting things about the Carey act is that under its provisions only a short residence is necessary and a teacher, professional man or capitalist can spend a short vacation on the ground, make the small payment required and obtain title. In Wyoming, where the Big Horn Basin Development Company has just thrown open 245,000 acres for settlement, a residence of 30 days is all that is required.

King Cobalt won the Dunton stakes at Jamaica, N. Y., easily, going the six furlongs in 1:12 1-5.

Calvin Demarest of Chicago, national amateur billiard champion, added the international title to his list when he defeated Lucien Rerolle.

Wm. H. Hendrickson of Belle Meade, is trying to arrange a three-cornered match race to decide the much-disputed question as to which horse was the best in central New Jersey.

Through the efforts of Coach John F. Moakley of the Cornell track team, a rural school track athletic association has been formed in Tompkins county, New York, by the various teachers of the country school, and Cornell College of Agriculture.

Stone Street, the bay colt from the Hamilton stable, won the Kentucky Derby at Louisville under lowering skies and over a track that was ankle deep in mud, coming home with his ears pricked up and without urging, two lengths and *one-half in front of a tired field.*

Cold, cloudy with a strong wind were the conditions which faced the hundred trap shooters in the annual western tournament at Omaha. R. R. Barber of Paulina, Iowa, broke 110 targets without a miss, but a Milwaukee man, J. M. Hughes, was high gun for the day with 193 out of a possible 200. Barber with 192 and George Maxwell of Hastings, Neb., and Chris Gottlieb of Kansas City, who were tied with 190, were the other high professionals.

PLANS ABOUT READY FOR DENVER MEETING

Work on Auditorium Hurried Until All that Remains Is the Placing of the Seats.

RECORD THRONG IS EXPECTED

Democrats Say Requests for Places Are Twice as Numerous as at Any Other Convention.

Preparations for the national Democratic convention have been practically completed. Work on the new auditorium in Denver has been hurried until nothing remains to be done except to place the seats in position and allot the space to various delegations.

As an indication of what the attendance will be, the unusual demand for seats is significant. Those in charge of the convention for the national committee say the requests are easily twice as numerous as at any other convention the Democratic party has held.

All the delegations so far selected by the various States have been provided with headquarters and the printing of tickets and badges has been attended to. A special souvenir badge has been prepared for the members of the national committee, and there also will be a special badge for delegates. The arrangements for doorkeepers and guards in the auditorium have not been fully made. This work will be more comprehensive than usual this year.

Admission tickets to the general public will provide for seats in certain specified sections, to which ticket holders will be directed by ushers. In this manner the confusion and noise occasioned by a large crowd pressing toward the most desirable seats will be eliminated. It is expected that at each session of the convention 14,000 people *will be provided with seats. There also* will be a limited number of standing room tickets issued.

The members of the national committee will hold a meeting in Denver in the latter part of June and decide on the temporary chairman. The decorations for the convention will be the most elaborate that have been attempted in Denver. Electrical effects will be conspicuous and flags and bunting will be used in a lavish manner.

BURROWS FOR CHAIRMAN.

Michigan Senator First Presiding Officer of Republican Convention.

Senator Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, has been selected as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, which will assemble in Chicago June 16.

Temporary Chairman—Senator J. C. Burrows, Michigan.

General Secretary—John R. Malloy, Columbus, Ohio.

Chief Assistant Secretary—Lafayette B. Gleason, New York, N. Y.

Assistant Secretaries—Charles Brooks Smith, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Ernest Walker Smith, Hartford, Conn.; Philip M. Heofolo, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Tobin, Vinton, Iowa; Charles M. Harger, Abilene, Kan., and Allen Hollis, Concord, N. H.

Reading Clerks—Thomas W. Williamson, Edwardsville, Ill., and George A. Wilson, Des Moines, Iowa.

Parliamentarian—Asher C. Hinds, Washington, D. C.

Official Reporter—M. W. Blumenberg, Washington, D. C.

Messenger to the Chairman—Empsir-dell Stone, Indianapolis, Ind.

Messenger to the Secretary—John H. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Stone, Baltimore, Md.

First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Ed. P. Thayer, Greenfield, Ind.

Chief of Doorkeepers—Stephen R. Mason, Baltimore, Md.

Julius Caesar Burrows, who is to be temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, has represented the State of Michigan in the United States Senate since 1895, when he was elected to succeed Francis B. Stockbridge, who died three years before his term expired. Mr. Burrows' home is at Kalamazoo. He was an officer in the Union army and was appointed supervisor of internal revenue for Michigan and Wisconsin in 1867. He was elected a representative to the Forty-third, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses and appointed solicitor of the government Treasury Department by President Arthur in 1884, but declined the office. He was in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses and was twice elected Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives during the Fifty-first Congress. His present term of service in the Senate will expire March 3, 1911.

SHORT NEWS NOTES.

The Ohio Supreme Court decided that the county officers' salary act is constitutional.

Four persons were hurt in St. Louis when a salvage corps automobile ran into a milk wagon.

Fire which for a time threatened to destroy the entire town of Goldendale, Wash., did $35,000 damage.

Fairyland Park, a summer amusement place near Memphis, Tenn., and several small buildings adjoining were destroyed by fire.

The New York suffragists are planning a canalboat trip throughout the State, with speeches at towns along the route, after the present trolley suffrage campaign is over.

The arbitrators who have had under consideration the controversy between the Pere Marquette road and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton have awarded the former road $1,214,387.

The Rev. Ira D. Williams, an itinerant preacher, who was charged with mailing a letter on the envelope of which was an inscription defaming President Roosevelt, was acquitted by United States Commissioner Hinsdale at Denver, Colo.

WORK OF CONGRESS

Announcing that the conferees of the Senate and House on the currency bill would be unable to agree if Congress is to adjourn at an early day, Senator Aldrich on Thursday reported from the committee on finance a joint resolution creating a national monetary commission to be composed of nine Senators and nine Representatives to investigate all matters concerning the banking and currency *system of the country and the resolution was* passed without debate. Senator Rayner again discussed his resolution authorizing and requesting the President to order a court of inquiry to investigate the charges against Col. William F. Stewart and the resolution was placed upon the calendar. The Senate passed the general deficiency and military academy appropriation bills, the last of the great appropriation bills. A bill regulating child labor in the District of Columbia and the territories was passed. Following a debate the conference report on the District of Columbia traction bill, permitting the laying of street car tracks to the Union station was adopted by the House with the provision for universal transfers eliminated; the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was agreed to; the Senate amendments, which increased by $12,000,000 the public building bill appropriation were disagreed with and a conference asked.

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The open session of the Senate Friday was concluded with an extended debate on the power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce and a negative poll, 23 to 32, was taken on a motion to adopt the Foraker substitute for the interstate commerce commission resolution extending the time when the penalty provision of the commodity clause of *the Hepburn railroad rate law is to take* effect. The Foraker substitute provided that the prohibition against railroad transporting across State lines coal or other articles produced by them, shall apply only to property acquired since the passage of the Hepburn bill, May 20, 1906. The committee resolution applied to all products without limitation concerning the time of ownership. The bill to place the date of canning meat products upon packages was discussed briefly, as was the omnibus bill, but both were displaced. The disagreement of the House to the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill on account of the Senate provision for mail subsidy was laid before the Senate and another conference was ordered, with instructions to insist upon the amendment. Practically all hope of a ship subsidy was abandoned when the House, by a vote of 145 to 150, rejected the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, containing a provision therefor. The bill was sent back to conference, and there is little prospect that the House conferees will yield. By a strict party vote of 160 to 125, a campaign contribution publicity bill with an amendment providing for a reduction of representation in the House in the Southern States was passed. The Democrats voted against the bill because of the amendment. The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to and the Senate amendments to the general deficiency and military academy appropriation and omnibus Indian land bill were all disagreed to and the bills sent to conference.

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The net result of Saturday's session in the Senate was the adoption of the conference agreement on the omnibus public buildings bill and the approval of a partial agreement on the postoffice appropriation bill, the items in the latter measure relating to weighing the mails and ocean mail subsidy being sent back to conference. Various questions were discussed during the day. Senator Teller reviewed court decisions on the limitations of federal power under the constitution. Mr. Bacon discussed the same topic, both referring to the President's remark that he would veto bills that did not reserve water rights. Mr. Owen of Oklahoma spoke on his joint resolution providing that an amendment to the Constitution for the election of Senators by the people be submitted to the States for ratification. Ineffectual efforts were made by Mr. Beveridge to pass the omnibus territories bill, and by Mr. Newlands to secure consideration of his resolution creating an inland waterways commission. For the second time within twenty-four hours the House, following a discussion of two hours, rejected the mail subsidy provision for ocean steamships and the postoffice bill for the third time was sent back to conference. The conference reports on the omnibus pension claims bill and on the fortifications appropriation bill were agreed to; the resolution providing for a remission of a part of the Chinese indemnity growing out of the Boxer troubles of 1900 was adopted, as was also a resolution increasing the pay of over a hundred of the House employes and officials; the conference report on the bill enlarging homestead entries in the arid regions from 160 to 320 acres was rejected, thereby finally defeating the bill and the report authorizing an extension of time for the construction of a dam across the Rainey river in Minnesota was passed over the President's veto.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The conferees on the bill to enlarge homesteads from 160 acres to 320 acres on non-irrigable lands agreed to an amended report striking from the bill the provision that this change should apply to Idaho and California.

Frank E. Ferguson of Hagerstown, Md., was appointed assistant director of the bureau of engraving and printing by Secretary Cortelyou.

Senator Newlands of Nevada introduced a bill for the appointment of a national commission for the conservation of natural resources, and defining its duties.

The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds completed consideration of the omnibus public buildings bill, which has passed the House. The committee added about $8,000,000, bringing the total carried by the measure to over $30,000,000.

A bill appropriating $5,000,000 "for the enlargement of the capitol grounds, and to provide a site for a monument or monumental memorial to Abraham Lincoln and a dignified and adequate approach to the capitol building, and for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln," was introduced in the House by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on the library.

The bill passed by the House granting certain employes of the government compensation for injuries sustained in the line of duty was reported to the Senate favorably from the committee on judiciary.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The usual index of activity reflects slow recovery in business generally, but confidence in the future gains strength and operations indicate a steadier basis. Weather conditions this week were less of a drag in distributive branches. Some extension is seen in construction and *outdoor work, and a better tone is discerned* in iron and steel, the absorption of pig iron being wider and finished steel shapes in good request, although rails and equipment are yet quiet. Factory production shows a slight gain and more hands employed in farm implements, foundry and woodworking. The local demand is good for building materials, lumber and sanitary supplies, and there are seasonable outputs in the leather trades, orders remaining satisfactory for footwear, saddlery and novelties.

Bank clearings, $227,430,132, are 9.7 per cent under those of corresponding week in 1907.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 28, against 24 last week and 14 a year ago. Those with liabilities over $5,000 number 7, against 7 in last week and 4 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Mixed conditions prevailing in the crop, trade and industrial situation prevent generalization, except to say that crops as a whole are in rather better shape than a week ago; there is a better tone in some lines of wholesale trade, and retail business has been benefited in some sections by better weather. Still, as a whole, business is quiet beyond the normal, and industry is still slack.

Best reports as to retail trade come from the Southwest and Northwest. Wholesale trade in a few lines, notably dry goods, has a better tone, cotton goods are firmer, there is more doing in staple lines for fall, and some large special sales at auction or at cut prices, notably at New York, Chicago and St. Louis, have distributed large quantities of goods and brought buyers more in evidence than for months past.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 21 number 284, against 281 last week, 165 in the like week of 1907, 170 in 1906, 179 in 1905 and 184 in 1904. Business failures in Canada for the week number 30, against 22 last week and 19 in this week of 1907.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $4.00 to $7.35; hogs, prime heavy, $4.00 to $5.82; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2, $1.01 to $1.02; corn, No. 2, 74c to 75c; oats, standard, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c; hay, timothy, $9.50 to $15.50; prairie, $8.00 to $13.00; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 17c; potatoes, per bushel, 60c to 65c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, $3.50 to $5.80; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 99c to $1.00; corn, No. 2 white, 63c to 65c; oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $7.15; hogs, $4.00 to $5.75; sheep, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, $1.02 to $1.03; corn, No. 2, 71c to 73c; oats, No. 2, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 82c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.00 to $6.50; hogs, $4.00 to $5.75; sheep, $3.00 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2, $1.00 to $1.01; corn, No. 2 mixed, 74c to 75c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 86c.

Detroit—Cattle, $4.00 to $6.00; hogs, $4.00 to $5.60; sheep, $2.50 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 70c to 77c; oats, No. 2 white, 54c to 56c; rye, No. 2, 83c to 85c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, $1.07 to $1.09; corn, No. 3, 74c to 75c; oats, standard, 54c to 55c; rye, No. 1, 83c to 84c; barley, No. 2, 74c to 75c; pork, mess, $13.35.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.00 to $7.05; hogs, fair to choice, $4.00 to $6.00; sheep, common to good mixed, $4.00 to $5.30; lambs, fair to choice, $5.00 to $6.60.

New York—Cattle, $4.00 to $6.75; hogs, $5.50 to $6.00; sheep, $3.00 to $5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03 to $1.04; corn, No. 2, 74c to 76c; oats, natural white, 57c to 59c; butter, creamery, 21c to 23c; eggs, western, 13c to 17c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 75c to 77c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 83c; clover seed, prime, $13.00.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Drouth in parts of Texas has resulted in the loss of hundreds of cattle.

Teachers in Illinois hereafter will be required to make the study of agriculture part of their work.

Several of the Western States are planning to hold a national corn exposition next December at Omaha, Neb.

Two business men of Illinois recently purchased a 625-acre ranch in Iowa for $25 an acre. It will be used as a stock farm.

The Southern Cotton Association has made arrangements with the Farmers' Union for holding what remains of the cotton crop in order to stimulate better prices.

A hearty meal of greens prepared from the tops of rhubarb plant resulted in the death of a woman in Iowa recently. She was attacked with a violent case of acute gastritis.

One hundred and seventeen thousand acres of land in Washington State are devoted to apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries and a full crop is worth millions of dollars.

W. J. Gillette of Wisconsin, owner of Calantha IV. Johanna, the champion butter cow of the world, owns a cow that has just completed a thirty-day test, producing 154 pounds of butter.

The first unit of the Sun river irrigation project of the national government, consisting of 17,000 acres of Montana land, has been thrown open to settlement, and 15,000 acres in the Dearborn tract, near the Sun river, has been placed on the market, under the Carey land act.

In order to safeguard the city against the ravages of tuberculosis, the Mason City, Iowa, council has ordered the inspection of all the dairy herds, which supply the city with milk. As a result of the examination of ninety-seven head, seven were found with positive cases of tuberculosis, while three were questionable. The diseased animals were slaughtered

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

OUR PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE.

By Sir Oliver Lodge.

On this planet we are the highest of the forms of life that we see. You are apt to think that you are the highest that exists, whereas there is no reason for thinking so at all. We are sometimes asked whether other planets are inhabited. I think we may say we know that the moon is not; any life there may once have been on it appears now to be extinct; its whole surface looks dead and inert. We sometimes think that the planet Mars is inhabited. Perhaps it is; but I venture to think that on the whole it is most probable that we are at the present time the only intelligently inhabited planet in the solar system.

The solar system is but a fragment of the universe. Every star is a sun with a solar system. It is possible that there may be million of planets inhabited by beings higher or lower than ourselves. What we see going on is what we call the process of evolution—from broken fragments to coherent masses, and to inhabited worlds—from chaos to cosmos; a struggle upward of the universe; from something lower and disorganized to something higher and organized.

What we have to realise in regard to our place in the universe is that we are intelligent, helpful and active parts of the cosmic scheme. We are among the agents of the creator. One of the most helpful ideas is co-operation—helping one another. Co-operation—this in a new and stimulating sense—co-operation with the Divinity Himself.

EXERCISE NOT FOR THE YOUNG ALONE.

By Prof. A. Hoffa.

We have too little athletics. The people at large are not yet aware of the wonderful influence which exercise, regular and systematic, has upon the constitution. Athletics in the general sense of the word is the best remedy for a harmonious development of the body, and should be recommended and encouraged everywhere. The field of athletics has been so widened as to make possible all kinds and forms of exercises for men and women, young and old. There is a form of athletics which will exercise every portion of a man's body, and this should be taken advantage of. One of the most erroneous views which people and even partisans of athletics entertain is that athletics must be begun by the young; that older people should let it alone. Nothing is more illogical. Older people should be encouraged to go through certain exercises which will benefit their systems as much if not more than young people.

Horseback riding and automobiling are two forms of sports which, though designed to bring about the same results, differ widely in the range of their accomplishments. Horseback riding sets every muscle of the rider into motion, and consequently is a forcible and healthful form of exercise. Automobiling sets the muscles of the chauffeur in motion. He sometimes strains every nerve in an effort to make the machine go a certain pace or stop it with a jerk. But it is the chauffeur who is getting the exercise, and not those who look for it. Still, automobiling has considerable shaking and jostling, and this acts upon the muscles and body at large.

ARE THE BLOND RACES DECAYING?

By E. G. Mianlak.

In every country where scientific observations have been made the fair complexion proves to be dying out. It will vanish altogether unless the decline be checked. Everywhere the conclusion is the same—a dark type supersedes the fair. A few years ago the British Medical Journal raised objections to some of the arguments advanced, but at the close it mournfully admitted that "the fair hair so much beloved by poets and artists seems to be encroached upon and even replaced by that of the darker hue." It is a melancholy prospect for the esthetic.

Where the conditions are favorable, "such as suburbs in which are large dwellings, with plenty of open space around, the blondes seem nearly to hold their own." The conclusion is that the fair type must die out if deprived of fresh air, while the dark suffers comparatively little. It is a striking example of natural selection and the survival of the fittest under an unnatural state of things.

Prof. Ripley asserts that in the country near London the average stature of the people is even lower than in the metropolis, and they are darker mostly. This he attributes to the constant migration of the taller individuals, who seek to "better themselves" in town. But the tall, as a class, are the fair; moreover, they are the more enterprising. And this rule applies to emigrants generally; the fair go, the dark, less inclined for adventure, remain to propagate their like in the mother country.

BEWARE OF THE DEMAGOGUE!

By Gov. Guild of Massachussetts.

We are passing through a quiet, a fairly peaceful, but a very real social revolution. Equal rights were won by the generations that have gone before us. Equal opportunities are to be our gift to posterity. As always at a time of acute social excitement, the demagogue is a most conspicuous figure. The demagogue, by catering to extremists, seeks first his own advantage, and finds it in turning rational revolution into irrational anarchy.

Lincoln was neither mawkish nor sensational. He frankly sought public office. He never sought it by unworthy means. His sustaining trust was in the honesty of the ordinary citizen, whose life is neither the comfortable indolence that shrinks from all change nor the broken career that leaps to embrace a gospel of despair.

His weapons were endless patience, cheerful good nature, abounding common sensee, and an abiding faith in his cause. He despised claptrap. He embodied a cause, not a candidacy. He did not fight fire with fire. He faced hot excitement with cold reasoning and mad vituperation with clear truth.

The Popular Pulpit

NO SHORT CUTS TO TRIUMPH.

By Rev. George Clarke Peck.

And King David said to Ornan, nay; but I will buy it of thee for the full price.—1 Chronicles 21:24.

Thus did one man decline to take advantage of what the world would call a "bargain." Such refusal, however, might be little better than Quixotic. One needs a good reason when he persists in making things costly to himself. David evidently thought he had such reason.

He had gone up to Ornan's thrashing floor for the purpose of there erecting an altar at his own expense. The shame of his recent crime was so keen that he was willing to pay any reasonable price for expiation. Judge then his surprise to be offered the property without cost to himself. What a chance to economize!

But David knew a thing that we sometimes forget. The soul's processes can never be cheapened. To shave the cost of one altar is to cheat one's self. Life has no real short cuts to triumph. God appoints no bargain days on which the shrewd trader may enrich himself at the expense of the Almighty. To attempt the payment of one's spiritual debts in the property of another, to offer the sacrifices of a contrite heart without personal drain, is a specious fraud.

What is the "spoiling" of a child? What but the payment by parents of the price which the child ought to pay? "My child does not know the meaning of self-denial," said a mother overfond. Pity such a child! Missing the meaning of self-denial, he will miss all the real prizes of life. I knew a young man who made a "hit" at his first public venture. But that first hit was his last; he has never found the range since. Easy success ruined him. The short cut was a blind alley. The sorriest thing that ever happened Coleridge was when his friends guaranteed him against a rainy day. His muse sickened with the absence of bracing airs. Hardship had kept his soul awake, but ease drugged him. Oh, the cheats we practice against ourselves by our economies!

The last place for a man to save money is on his gifts. Let him wear the old overcoat another season if need be; let him reduce the length of a bill of fare, but let him not shave the cost of those altars which love builds. The dearest economies we ever practice are those which touch our benefactions. Our loss is greater than that of the cause we refuse to help. Charity can better stand my withholding of help than I can stand withholding it. To let another do my giving is to let him have my blessing. If Ornan builds my altar for me he also takes my joy.

That man who asks how much he must give up in order to be a good man has gotten hold of the wrong end of the matter. The question rather is how good he wants to be. A disciple who finds that his path includes no crosses may well pause to ask which master he is following. Life's real altars represent the shedding of blood.

To repeat then, David's great renunciation at Ornan's thrashing floor, to hold bravely to the sacrificial quality of human life at its best, to refuse all ignoble lightening of loads, to bleed that we may bless—in spite of all complacent voices to the contrary—this is one of the rich truths of life.

THE DEMANDS OF AN IDEAL.

By Henry F. Cope.

"Sell whatsoever thou hast and give to the poor and come take up thy cross and follow Me."—Mark 10:21.

Ideals are our treasures only so long as they are also tracks in which we tread. The visions of things great and worthy are not given that we might have something beautiful to contemplate; they are calls to serve, to endure, to toil, to bear burdens and meet difficulties.

The dreams of greatness or of goodness that go no further than dreaming leave us weaker, poorer, less than if we had never seen them. He who sees the height and does not strive to attain it is less than he who seeing it not at all lives toward his lowlier vision. Our dreams must determine deeds. Life were empty without its dreams; it were emptier still if it were nothing but dreams.

Yet how easy it is to be satisfied with aspiration; never to make the investment of endeavor, to paint pictures of life's crowns, but never to be willing even to pay the price to gain any of them. So many imagine that they must be saints because they have thought so often of seraphic joys. It takes a good deal more than looking at heaven to make the heavenly life.

Now every sincere man is asking the question, How may I realize the ideal? Every sincere idealist is seeking for means of practical expression of that which is visioned before him. He is not afraid of paying the price. He knows that it will be high if the end is also high. There is an easy descent to the things that are below; there is no facile grade, no means of sliding up unconsciously to the higher levels.

Every attainment means so much loss; every gain so much giving up. No man gains the crown who grasps at every shining pebble by the way. We have to learn to choose, to discriminate, to reject even many good things that we may gain that which is best. None can gain all of everything; all may win all of something if willing to lose other things.

Riches are not a curse of themselves; they are a curse and a cause of the deepest poverty when we choose them before some better things. The young man in the story must sell his possessions because they stood between him and the attainment of his ideals. So long as they were the chief good to him he could make no progress toward any greater good.

HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

In Heavenly Love.

In heavenly love abiding,
No change my heart shall fear;
And safe is such confiding,
For nothing changes here.
The storm may roar without me,
My heart may low be laid,
But God is round about me,
And can I be dismayed?

Wherever he may guide me,
No want shall turn me back;
My shepherd is beside me,
And nothing can I lack.
His wisdom ever waketh,
His sight is never dim,
He knows the way he taketh,
And I will walk with him.

Green pastures are before me,
Which yet I have not seen;
Bright skies will soon be o'er me,
Where darkest clouds have been.
My hope I cannot measure,
My path to life is free,
My Savior has my treasure,
And he will walk with me.

Here is the imperative demand of every ideal, that it shall occupy first place. The things you set first in your endeavors, in your affections are the things you will attain. No matter of what good things you may dream, it is the things you really, at bottom of all, desire that will be yours. It may surprise some of us to see the prizes with which we shall at last be found, and yet they always will be those of our supreme choosing.

But the ideal demands more than the giving up of things that conflict; it demands service, expression through work, through activity. It is not enough to give up the things that hinder; these things must be made to serve the lofty ends of the worthy ideal. Where unworthy affections have been cast out there must be no empty places; love still must be there, but directed into new channels.

If you would be great you must do great things. You must not sit down before any task simply because it is high. Duties are not to be admired; they are to be done. The first price of achieving is attempting. Better the humblest effort to do some great thing than the most highly developed picturing of the ideal that satisfies itself with the picture alone.

In a subtle way high idealism becomes the foe of worthy realities. How easy it is to substitute dreaming about heaven for any attempt to bring heaven to our everyday lives. How easy to praise the love of God as a substitute for the practice of the love of man.

The religious life is the life that sees the high visions of life's possibilities, cherishes these visions and steadily, at any cost, with this as the supremely worth while aim of living, seeks their realization, counts all things as worthless compared to this, that fullness of life may be found for one's self and made possible for all others.

It's not the man who dreams the dreams of coming glory, but the man who daily does all his little deeds in the light of that glory who is doing most for this world and for his ideals. The great question is not whether you can talk poetry, but whether you are willing to pay the price of the ideal life.

The world is full of people who wish it well; it needs more who will work for its weal, to whom its welfare, the realization of its highest good, is the supreme thing in life, that for which they are willing to sell all else and to take up any cross. By their deeds shall their ideals be known.

GOD'S LOVE A GUIDANCE.

By Rev. A. W. Snyder.

In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths.—Proverbs 3:6.

When seized with a mortal malady, General Grant passed his last days in writing his very interesting memoirs. Knowing that his way in this world was rapidly drawing to an end, there came to him a deep sense of God's gracious guidance, and so he began the story of his life by saying:

"Man proposes and God disposes. There are but few important steps in the affairs of men brought about by their own choice."

It is the common experience. God's overruling hand may seem more manifest in the case of such a man, and yet it is just as real in the lot of the lowly as in that of those that "sit in the seats of the mighty."

"His mercy is over all His works."

"In Him we live and move and have our being."

His gracious guidance is not for the favored few only. It is over us all. It provides for all men and blesses all men in proportion as they are willing to be blessed. Seeing that it is so, we should thankfully recognize the Divine Providence that is over us all. It should be the ground of our confidence and the strength of our hope for ourselves and for our fellow men.

Even though many seem to live as if "without God in the world," we may hope for them still, for the Divine Providence has not yet been fulfilled in them. If God bears with them, surely we should also. He loves them still, for all their willfullness and waywardness, and often in ways that we know not of He brings the wanderer back. It may be through a sorrowful way, but His hand is over them still, and so we can hopefully leave them with Him who is doing for them all He can. He does not force His way into our hearts, but waits for an opening door, ready to come in with blessings as soon as ever He can find room.

Now, as of old, to as many as receive Him gives He power to become the sons of God not in possibility only, but in very deed and truth. He cannot help those who do not will to be helped, but He is always helping the helpable and blessing the blessable and saving the savable, and so we have the right to say with him who said

I say to thee, do thou repent
To the first man thou mayest meet
In lane, highway or open street.
That he and we and all men move
Under a canopy of love
As broad as the blue sky above.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

Faithful Recounting of Latest State News

ACCIDENTS INCREASE BY 216.

827 Workers Suffered During 1907, According to Factory Inspector.

During the year 1907, accidents to 827 workers in factories were reported to the State factory inspector, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor. These occurred in 52 factories. The figures show an increase of 216 over the accidents reported in 1906. During that year the number of accidents reported was 611. Fatal accidents were 60 in number, while 79 were reported serious, 342 severe but not dangerous, and 346 were only slightly hurt. In this classification of accidents, as reported, 7 per cent were fatal, 10 per cent serious, 41 per cent severe and 42 per cent slight. In spite of the small percentage of fatal accidents there is an increase of 11 fatal accidents in 1907 over the number in 1906. The increase of slight accidents in 1907 over those in 1906 is reported to be 171. While in some cases unguarded machinery is responsible for accidents, in the report of State Factory Inspector L. C. Watkins it is stated that the machinery at which 73 per cent of the injured men were working was properly guarded, while over 22 per cent were not working near machinery.

SLAIN; DRAGGED IN WOODS.

Gogebic County Woodsman Victim of Highwayman.

First thought to have been the victim of some illegal hunter, but subsequently found on investigation to have been deliberately murdered by a highwayman, the body of a man discovered by a trout fisherman some miles from Marenisco, has been identified as that of a woodsman who disappeared from the logging camp of the Duck Lake Lumber Company, near Watersmeet during the early part of March last. The man was shot through the head, and his face beaten into an unrecognizable mass with a club found near the corpse. The pockets of the clothes had been turned inside out and the contents of every nature removed. Evidence tends to show that the man was slain on the highway leading to Marenisco and his body dragged into the woods.

FATHER CRAZED BY SIGHT.

Frank Aichhorn, Caught in Machinery, Meets Instant Death.

A portion of his body ripped like so much cloth, Frank Aichhorn, 28 years old, was caught in the belt of some machinery while working at the Home Manufacturing Company's plant in Port Huron and instantly killed. At the time of the accident no one was near Aichhorn. Aichhorn was hurled in the revolving shaft at a terrible rate and with such force that his head struck the ceiling. His leg was pulled completely from his body and he was otherwise mangled. Aichhorn's father was working at the plant and his grief at the sight of his mangled son was so pathetic that workmen had to remove him from the scene. The young man's wife was notified and she fainted away at the news.

PEANUT IN GIRL'S LUNGS.

Physicians Fear It May Grow—Operation Would Prove Fatal.

The case of the 3-year-old daughter of Paul Thiede of Owosso is puzzling physicians. Two months ago the little girl swallowed a peanut, which lodged in her windpipe. Her life was despaired of, as it was supposed that she would die from strangulation. Fighting constantly for breath, the child survived several hours, when her breathing suddenly became easier. The peanut had passed on into her lungs. She has been gravely ill, but her health is gradually becoming better. An operation to remove the peanut would probably be fatal. Physicians think there is a possibility of the peanut taking sprout and beginning to grow.

FOREST FIRE CHECKED.

Heavy Rains Prevent Greater Damage in Timber Belt.

Forest fires which had already done serious damage and threatened widespread ruin were effectually checked by heavy rains. Woods along the southern part of Houghton county were afire and many farmers in that district narrowly escaped serious loss. One large barn was destroyed. North of Calumet the woods were burning. Captain Madden of the steamer Alva, which passed lake ports, reported smoke from a forest fire in the eastern part of the county, fifty miles on Lake Superior.

MAY CLOSE THEM ALL.

Saloon Keepers in Keweenaw County Want All Stores Barred Sunday.

As a result of Judge Streeter's orders, the lid has been clamped on in Keweenaw county and the liquor laws will be strictly enforced as has been done in Houghton county for the last few weeks. Saloonkeepers of Houghton held a meeting and it is understood that they will force the closing of all drug, candy and other stores on Sundays. Liquor men will probably perfect a permanent organization.

TO ENCAMP SEPTEMBER 21-30.

Michigan Troops Will Go to Indianapolis.

Michigan troops will encamp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, from Sept. 21 to 30, according to advices received by the State military department, where official announcement was made of the fact. It has also been decided that the annual maneuvers of the State naval brigade will take place at South Manitou Island, from Aug. 11 to 18.

Whirled Around Shaft.

Herman Nankee, engineer in Filer & Sons' mill in Manistee for years, was instantly killed, his clothing being caught in the machinery, whirling him around the shaft a terrible time. His body was badly mangled. He was 50 years old and leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters.

Lightning Kills Girl.

While walking with her father in a pasture on his farm near Hastings during an electrical storm, Daisy Smith, 16, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Her father was uninjured.

TO PASS ON MOTHER'S SACRIFICE

Michigan Court to Decide If Son or Wife Killed Man.

A mother's attempt to save her son from conviction on the charge of murdering his father will be made in the Circuit Court at Atlanta. Charles E. Chadwick, Jr., is accused. Chadwick, Sr., was shot from ambush in a lonely road near his house, five miles from Atlanta. Circumstantial evidence threw suspicion upon the son, who had resented the abuse of his mother by the drunken father. Footsteps which fitted his shoes were found near the scene of the crime and he was arrested. Then the mother came forward with a long written confession in which she declared that she had shot down her husband and that she had put on her son's shoes when she left to commit the crime. After writing the letter she attempted to take her own life, but was stopped by her daughter. Whether the mother really committed the crime or only made that confession to save her son is a question. Sentiment in the county inclines to the belief that she is merely attempting a heroic sacrifice.

WESTERN BANDIT CAUGHT.

Lansing Police Say Morris Is "The Lone Highwayman."

In the person of the man who was trying to sell a valuable diamond for a small sum in Lansing officers believe they have caught the noted desperado known as "The Lone Highwayman," who has committed a large number of robberies in the West. The man gave his name as George Smith, but he is said to have made a confession to Chief Behrendt that his real name is Sherman W. Morris. One of his specialties in the West was to enter gambling houses and when there was a large amount of cash in sight draw his revolvers and order all present to hold up their hands. Then he would walk away with the money. In addition to his confession the prisoner answers the description of the noted robber obtained from the Pinkerton agency.

"DEAD" SON COMES HOME.

Bay City Boy Astonishes Parents by Showing Up.

When Arthur Burg of Bay City read in a Detroit newspaper several months ago a San Francisco dispatch saying that Frank Burg, whose home was in Michigan, had been murdered in a San Francisco boarding house, he gave up all hope of ever seeing his son Frank again. He wrote to the 'Frisco authorities and got some meager information that only confirmed his suspicion. The other day, when his son walked into the house with a cheerful greeting, the father and other members of the family were stricken dumb with amazement. Explanations soon followed and the son took his old place at the dinner table. Burg had been away more than a year.

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

Charles Loing, a young farmer living near Jenison, was kicked in the head by one of his horses and is in a critical condition.

The three questions submitted at a special election in South Haven to bond the city for $54,000 carried by a majority of about 12 to 1.

The hardware store of Chambers Bros. was entered in Wixom and about $200 worth of silverware, small firearms and cutlery was stolen.

Mrs. F. G. Sevouk, aged 27, a lifelong resident of Kalamazoo, and a leader in Catholic Women's societies, died after a short illness of peritonitis.

Newton W. Losse, who attempted suicide by taking carbolic acid at Whigville, has rallied and is in a fair way to recover. Losse says now that he does not want to die.

John Hewey, 16 years old, of Detroit, fell from a freight train on which he was stealing a ride and had his right leg so badly crushed that amputation above the knee was necessary.

Robert Donaldson of Detroit was drowned in the Flint river. While out rowing he went too close to the Flint dam and was carried over by the swift current, the boat being capsized.

William L. Wilson, on trial in Port Huron charged with embezzlement of upward of $75,000 of the funds of the United Home Protectors' fraternity, of which he was secretary, was found guilty.

Lightning struck the barn on the farm of John Haney, one mile east of Fruitport, burning the barn, contents and fourteen pigs. Three horses were rescued by the two small sons of the owner of the barn. The loss is $1,200.

Robert E. Dunigan of Lansing died of tuberculosis. He was apparently in good health until last February, when he was stricken with the strange epidemic that made thousands of Lansing's citizens ill. Since that time he had steadily failed. He was 30 years old.

Ben Cook, aged 21, son of a farmer living near Pewamo, died at his home as the result of a three-inch knife wound in the abdomen. The wound was sustained in a fight in Pewamo the previous night, but the young man died without yielding to requests that he name his assailant.

When lightning struck the residence of James Wagner, near Marshall, Wagner's young son was thrown from a bed on which he was sitting and rendered deaf. Specialists worked over the lad several hours, but failed to restore his hearing.

Michael Hogan, aged 42, tried to swallow a porterhouse steak while in a 3-cent restaurant in Grand Rapids and died in the effort. Indignant at the size of the steak set before him, he declared he could masticate it at a mouthful. It slipped down his throat and stuck. Hogan died in a police ambulance on the way to a hospital.

Chief of Police Behrendt of Lansing is an accommodating person, but he has had to refuse the request of William Barnes, a prisoner, who after confessing the wholesale theft of goods from several Lansing stores, asked the chief to put an end to his life with the revolver.

Mysteriously disappearing during the dead of night, Mrs. August Jhelke of Adrian is believed to have committed suicide while laboring under an attack of dementia. Following the discovery of the woman's absence, a search was instituted which resulted in finding of her body in a small pond of water hardly sufficient to cover her form.

VERA'S NOTE

"Good-bye, I have gone," wrote Vera.

It was short and comprehensive, and the man to whom the note was addressed, laughing grimly, read, re-read and pondered it as though its writing covered pages, and the small sheet with those few words on it was a state document on which depended the fate of empires.

In this pogressive era of searchlight and unwholesome curiosity, when everyone's comings and goings, doings and intentions, are chronicled, it stood to reason that no mystery could surround the whereabouts of that charming society luminary; that conspicuous figure in the pageantry of certain exclusive circles, Vera.

So Pendleton had arrogantly believed six months ago.

But time had disabused him of his error, for the date at the foot of the lines he held and ruminated upon this soft, bright afternoon had been written six months before. This was early in June.

A very pleasant evening, with a light breeze sweeping over the city from the river, and light clouds drifting across the setting sun, produced the effect of a fitful smile on Nature's unsympathetic face, while the air was saturated with the perfume of flowers and the bloom of early summer.

And yet Pendleton considered it a dull, gloomy day.

"That must be a deuced unpleasant bill. Chuck it in the fire, old man. No use running over the items. Never does any good. Life is short, and all is vanity," yawned Perry Folsom, with careless sympathy, from a comfortable armchair, where he was reading the afternoon paper.

They were alone in the reading room of the club.

Dick Pendleton laughed grimly while slowly folding and putting away in his inner pocket the note containing five words—words conned and dreamed over—which meant—well, pretty much everything to him, he had come to realize. How bitterly he regretted having let slip the golden-hued opportunities when they lay at hand.

"Did you ever know of anybody disappearing—vanishing utterly?" he asked.

Perry Folsom looked at him reflectively. "If I were a good-looking millionaire——"

"Oh, shut up-" interjected Pendleton.

"I'd be hanged if any woman could lose me, or throw me off the scent until I agreed to let her go," continued Folsom calmly.

"No doubt you'd do wonders, Perry."

"No, not wonders. Only I'd have a little common sense, and I would marry her if I cared for her."

Pendleton blew a ring of smoke into the pleasant June air, and remarked after a pause: "Scotch-Irish, which, accounts for your overweening assurance and impudence."

"Shall I tell you something you ought to know?" resumed Perry jovially. "You never would be in your present predicament if you had a little of that same blood in your veins. And, what's more, you ought to go out and find her."

By the time they sauntered to the front door of the club, Pendleton had made up his mind to go for a month's wandering in the Blue Ridge ranges.

It was an intense relief to get away from the city and to speed away toward the mountains, and to find himself finally among the peaks and crags and forests of the vast rolling ranges, where the majestic mountains smile at the fret and heartbreak of humanity.

The days slipped by for Pendleton in his rural retreat, where life was uneventful. But it is a mistake to suppose that the specter of recollection and the torment of unfulfilled desires can be assuaged by aloofness from others.

Pendleton found that Vera, with her changing moods, mellow laughter and infinite fascinations, was much more his companion when he sauntered through the forests, sat on the porch of the pretty cottage he had rented, at dusk or when he went at dawn to fish in some dark lake in the heart of the mountains, than when they were together in gay meetings and in crowded drawing-rooms.

Pendleton saw Vera always any everywhere, at dawn and at nightfall.

That explained why he watched with

"I'VE BEEN YOUR NEIGHBOR ALL SUMMER."

startled pleasure and a strange thrill a tall, graceful young woman who occupied with an elderly relative a cottage a short distance away, as she passed leisurely down her little garden path and out in the winding public road, going evidently for a tramp, a book in one hand, her face completely hidden by a sunshade.

"Who rents the cottage over the way, Sam?" Pendleton asked at breakfast the next day.

"A Miss Cullom, I hear, sir. Very wealthy people, I'm told, sir. No, sir; I can't find out where they are from. Big establishment, but they live very retired, sir," Sam supplemented. "Just been here ten days."

Cullom? Pendleton knew no one of that name. Since he had taken possession of the pleasant bungalow on the side of the cliff he had seen no one in the gray stone cottage but the graceful girl, so wonderfully like Vera in her supple movements. The elderly lady must be a recluse.

The days slid one into the other, and Pendleton grew to watch for the girl who so reminded him of a beautiful absent woman. She and her companion had handsome traps and horses, and they often went out driving, but Pendleton could never catch sight of the young girl's face. Through Sam he learned that his all but invisible neighbors were going to prolong their stay in the mountains.

"Go and see the owner and renew the rent for another month, Sam," Pendleton directed, as he strolled from the house down into the valley.

"Queer folks across the way," Sam said to the hostler. "House full of silver and handsome things, and the ladies just go out driving and won't see no callers, I hear."

"Something wrong, I guess," the hostler answered, throwing a bucket of water on the wheel of the trap he was cleaning and spinning it around.

Sam acquitted himself without enthusiasm of the commission to renew the rent for another month. Why stay up in these solitary mountains, the nearest town being a small place a mile away? Why not go to Bar Harbor or some civilized place?

But Pendleton lingered, and the charm of the mountains grew on him, and the girl across the way became inextricably mixed up in his thoughts of Vera, until he grew amazed and irritably anxious to see her face to face and get rid of the absurd illusion.

It was in vain he scanned his voluminous mail each morning. No letter addressed in the firm, delicate handwriting he knew so well ever came, and he still carried in his inner pocket that little note, "Good-bye, I am gone."

Yes, the days seem to vanish like a dream in the fastness of the Blue Ridge.

The time drew near when he would go back to life's tumultuous cares and pleasures, and Pendleton was no nearer an acquaintance with his neighbors. He could not force himself upon them, and she was as elusive as some water sprite or wood nymph.

The world had done its day's work, the sun had set behind the summits of the ranges in all its accustomed pomp and glory, and faint mists were veiling the peaks and valleys. Pendleton sat absorbed in distracting thought, by the side of a still lake shadowed by towering hemlocks, when somebody came slowly toward him through the forest path.

Hers was a beautiful face, laughing and proud and tender, and the only word Pendleton could say as she paused before him while he sat motionless, was: "Vera!"

"Why, I've been your neighbor all summer! How did you happen to come to this wild and beautiful place?" she asked a little while later, as she sat by his side, when some very broken and breathless words had been spoken.

Pendleton took out his letter and unfolded it.

"How could you be so cruel? So inhumanly cruel? To write good-bye to me! Why, child, through all eternity ——"

"You don't mean to say — you thought I meant it?" Vera asked in amazement.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Chilled Bananas on Wheels.

Bananas are now cooled in the cars. The air is injected into the cars and allowed to fill the interstices of the cargo until it is all thoroughly chilled. The cars are then partially closed and radiation prevented as much as possible, and under these conditions the cargo is carried on to the next distributing point, where a new supply of cold air is injected and suitable cooling produced.

Continuous.

"I notice that Captain Carter says he is another Dreyfus."

"Strange how the persecution of that unhappy Frenchman continues to go on." Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some way, we always distrust the man with a jaunty air. He looks as though he were bluffing.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

Uncle Eben's Mistake

By Clara H. Holmes

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Ebenezer Crossman and his wife Lucinda, were at outs. "There's no doin' a thing to please ye! Ye'r as cross as two sticks," complained Aunt 'Cinda.

"Ye don't try! Jest look at this toast—burned to smut on one side, and 'tother hain't been next or near the fire," he grumbled.

"I've hed to cook for ye for nigh on to 50 year, an' ye ain't goin' to instruct me in cookin' at this late day," roplied she.

He arose from the table, leaving his breakfast untasted, and throwing his chair viciously across the room left the house.

Aunt 'Cinda looked after him with troubled eyes. "I don't know what's got into Eben lately—ever since M'lindy came back," she said with a sigh.

When Uncle Eben came in to dinner he had in no wise regained his good humor.

"Fat pork and cabbage! I'm jest sick of that kind of fodder! If things ain't better I'll go to M'linda's to live."

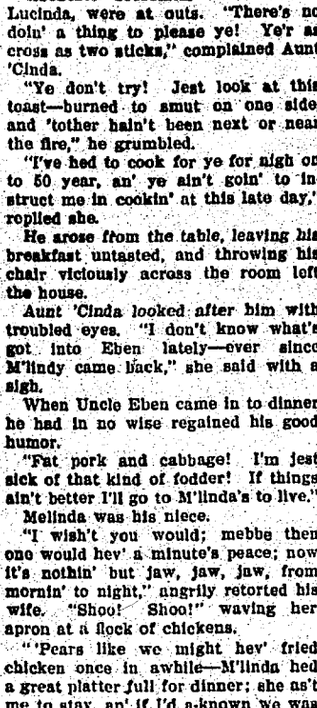
Melinda was his niece.

"I wish't you would; mebbe then one would hev' a minute's peace; now it's nothin' but jaw, jaw, jaw, from mornin' to night," angrily retorted his wife. "Shoo! Shoo!" waving her apron at a flock of chickens.

"'Pears like we might hev' fried chicken once in awhile—M'linda hed a great platter full for dinner; she as't me to stay, an' if I'd a-known we was to hev' this mess, I'd a-done it."

"Ye better trot right back, Eben Crossman; I raised them chickens to buy me a new dress; I ain't had nothin' better'n calico in ten year, an' I won't hev' 'em e't, so there!"

From the time of her marriage Aunt 'Cinda had been obliged to practice the most rigid economy, as their only capital had been health, hope and willing hands. Little by little they paid for their farm, and in the same way they had accumulated a competency, but the habit of persistent econ-



"Fat Pork and Cabbage, I'm Just Sick of That Kind of Fodder."

omy had merged into miserly parsimony, especially was this the case with Ebenezer.

Aunt 'Cinda's very soul hankered for a new carpet, and the old cord bedsteads with round posts nagged her desire persistently. Uncle Eben grew wrathful at the mere mention of her wishes.

"Them bedsteads hev' been good enough fur 50 years, an' they're good enough now; you're jest bein' e't up with new fangled notions. If ye want a carpet why don't ye make one? There's rags enough in the garret fur half a dozen."

"I don't want no rag carpet! M'linda don't hev' that kind of floor kiverin', an' yer allus quotin' her to me!" retorted Aunt 'Cinda.

"I ain't got nothin' to do with her housekeepin'!" snappishly.

"Oh, I thought mebbe ye had, ye mention it so frequent," answered Aunt 'Cinda sarcastically.

"I'll be consarned if it isn't gettin' so I can't hev' a single thing as I want it! And 'Cinda's all the time naggin' fur ginger-bread furnitur' an' sich useless truck, till I'm sick of it," grumbled Uncle Eben to M'linda, of late he went to her with all his grievances.

"I wouldn't stand it if I were you. You come right along and live with us, and it shan't cost you a cent. You know you'll be perfectly welcome," said she.

Two weeks later Uncle Eben moved his belongings to Melinda's. He had installed her in the house opposite the home place—which Aunt 'Cinda was to retain.

"I wish't the house was a mile off," muttered Aunt 'Cinda, her old voice thick with tears.

"'Cinda shan't hev' it to say that I took the best end of the bargain," remarked Uncle Eben in a tremulous tone.

For the first month there was no friction, but after he made a deed, giving Melinda the house and ten-acre lot for his 'keep' someway things were not so smoothly. For one thing Uncle Eben was not used to children, and Melinda's four boys were entirely beyond restraint, and delighted in teasing and annoying the old man. Then if he pulled off his boots and put his feet on an opposite chair, as he had been accustomed to at home, Melinda would sarcastically remark "It's easy to see when people have never had a bit of good furniture!" And if he filled his old cob pipe for a comforting smoke: "Oh, goodness! That filthy tobacco is enough to turn one's stomach!" So he would put out the fire with his stubby fore finger and silently leave the room.

There appeared to be no change in Aunt 'Cinda's mode of living, but—when she sat down to breakfast and glanced across at the vacant place, she set her cup of coffee down untasted. "'Pears like I hain't no appetite lately. Shoo! shoo, there, now!" to the chickens. "I've a good mind to cook one of ye. What does an old woman want of anythin' better'n a calico, anyway?" Presently she added: "'Twouldn't be no use; I couldn't eat a whole chicken, an'—'twouldn't taste good, no how!"

She was out cutting kindling for the night, and a stick flew as she struck it, and gave her a blow in the face. "Oh, fly, if it suits ye better," she grumbled. "I uster think I didn't need any man's help, but now—"

"Here, here! Give me that ax afore ye kill yerself; I never did see a woman that could chop wood!" said old Josiah White.

"Wall, I don't want to l'arn," said 'Cinda, handing him the ax.

"There," he remarked, "that'll last ye nigh on to a week. I'll cut some more for ye by the time that's gone; it's a shame there's no one to look arter ye."

"I don't need no one," resenting the implied censure.

Uncle Eben, watching behind his window blind, muttered wrathfully: "Blast his ornery hide!"

The following week 'Cinda was up in the garret sorting rags for a new carpet. "Might as well come to it; it's all I'll ever git now," she muttered disconsolately, as she picked up an old coat. "Land sakes! If 'tain't Eben's weddin' coat! Mor'n 50 year," she mused. "He did look nice, an' how lovin' he was! 'All the rest of our lives,' he whispered to me. Oh, men forget," she sighed.

Sunday came, and Eben saw Josiah White walk up the little path to where 'Cinda sat shelling peas. After a few words he sat down beside her and commenced helping her.

Uncle Eben, half buried in a hay stack across the road, watched him angrily. He had taken to strange habits of late, hiding around to see what Aunt 'Cinda was doing, and listening eagerly to every remark concerning her. "Now, what's that old wretch doin' there ag'in? He's mighty spruced up. He kin just keep hisself away from Lucinda or I'll lick the hide off'n him. I did it when we was boys, an' I kin ag'in," he muttered.

That night the children were unusually annoying, and when Uncle Eben made a faint protest Melinda flew into a passion.

"I don't suppose you ever was a boy! You are so cantankerous that it's no wonder 'Cinda couldn't live with you," she threw at him as a parting taunt.

"I guess you're about right as to 'Cinda," answered the old man tottering from the room.

Her husband laughed: "Well, you put your foot in it that time," said he.

"I don't care; I'm sick of him, and there's no more to be got out of the stingy old wretch."

Uncle Eben had turned back for his handkerchief and overheard this. "She's right about that, too; she won't get any more out o' me."

The very next day about noon as Aunt 'Cinda was feeding her chickens a van drove up to the house. "Where'll you have these things unloaded, ma'am?"

"Them don't belong here," eyeing the shining brass bedsteads and the plump-looking mattresses longingly, and a glimpse of a roll of bright-hued carpeting filled her eyes with tears. She shook her head. "No, no! There is some mistake!"

"No, ma'am; I was told to leave them with Uncle Eben's wife. That's you, I reckon?"

Uncle Eben laid his hand on 'Cinda's shoulder.

"Land-o'-massy, where'd you come from, Eben?"

"Up the barn lot way. I guess I ain't fit to come in the front door." He tried bravely to make a joke of it, but his voice was tremulous with emotion.

'Cinda laid her withered hand on his arm. "It was awful lonesome without you, Eben. We jest mustn't be so techy. We know each other's ways an' we don't need no third person to tell us, do we?"

"No, no! I mustn't be so techy. I give M'lindy the house an' ten-acre lot to find out some things, but the knowledge is dirt cheap at that. Now let us take this stuff into the house an' see how it looks," said he.

"Goodness! I never thought I'd have things so nice," answered Aunt 'Cinda gratefully.

Uncle Eben put his arm around her. "Together we 'arned the money, an' together we'll hev' the good of it. We won't leave it for others to squander, 'Cinda."

Little Noise in Berlin.

Berlin is said to be the most quiet city in Europe. Railway engines are not allowed to blow their whistles within the city limits. There is no loud bawling of hucksters, and a man whose wagon gearing is loose and rattling is subject to a fine. The courts have a large discretion as to fines for noise-making. Strangest of all, piano-playing is regulated in Berlin. Before a certain hour in the day and after a certain hour in the night the piano must be silent in that musical city. Even during the playing hours a fine is imposed for mere pounding on the piano

Great Stadium Completed.

London has completed the steel structure of its great stadium where the Olympic games are to be held this year. It is designed to accommodate 70,000 spectators.

CLEARED STATESMAN OF DEBT.

Disraeli's "Endymion" Fulfilled Expectations of Author.

In the year 1872 Lord Beaconsfield commenced his last novel, "Endymion," a work undertaken chiefly from the honorable desire to obtain a sum of money that would finally wipe off a residue of monetary engagements. He worked at it pretty steadily until the general election of 1874 called him to office, when his literary work was set aside. Still he wrote at it occasionally till the beginning of the year 1876, when the Eastern question coming to the front and engrossing his attention, he, as he thought, finally laid the work aside. He then wrote a letter to Lord Rowton, inclosing the manuscript, unfinished by something like 100 pages of printed matter. He stated his view that the pressure of public work would preclude his continuing the novel, and in the event of his decease he instructed Lord Rowton to finish the work, but not to volunteer the announcement that it had been left in an incomplete state or to avow his collaboration, leaving the book to stand solely in the name of its original creator. Lord Beaconsfield, however, living through his own administration and finding comparative leisure when in opposition, completed the novel with his own hand, and it was sold for the splendid sum of £10,000, a windfall which enabled him to fulfill his cherished desire of paying off his debts.

NEIGHBORS KNEW HER HABITS.

Matter That Puzzled Mrs. Lawton Really Was Quite Simple.

When the Lawtons had lived in Willow park about a month they were invited to a succession of little dinners at the houses of their new neighbors. Mr. Lawton was on a dyspeptic's diet, and Mrs. Lawton was endeavoring to reduce her weight. "I suppose we shall have to eat all sorts of things we don't wish, or else seem rude," said Mrs. Lawton, mournfully, as they set out for the first dinner.

To their growing surprise the bill of fare placed before them at each dinner, although not remarkably varied, was composed of such dishes as they could both enjoy.

"I don't see how you all hit on just the right things, when Mr. Lawton and I are such difficult guests," said Mrs. Lawton in a burst of confidence one afternoon when the neighbors were taking tea with her.

The ladies looked at each other, and then one of them spoke.

"You know Mary Sloan, who comes to wash for you Tuesday mornings?" she said. "Well, I have her Mondays, and Mrs. Green has her Wednesdays, and she irons for Mrs. Porter Thursdays and scrubs for Miss Homer Fridays, so you see—"

Her voice trailed off into silence, but Mrs. Lawton no longer wondered; she "saw."—Youth's Companion.

Ingratitude to Employes.

It is a pretty serious thing, Mr. Employer, to vent your spleen upon those who are really doing their best to help you succeed. Did you ever think that your success depends very largely upon your employes, that they are really your silent partners, that you could not possibly get rich without them?

Did you ever think that many of those working for you might, given opportunities as good as those you have had, be vastly superior to you?

Many employers do not praise, upon principle. They think it is very bad for the employe; that criticism is much better than appreciation. Nothing is falser than this idea. Some people are so constituted that they live upon appreciation and praise.—Orison Swett Marden, in Success Magazine.

The Life Earnest.

High hearts are never long without hearing some new call, some distant clarion of God, even in their dreams; and soon they are observed to break up the camp of ease and start on some fresh march of faithful service. And, looking higher still, we find those who never wait till their moral work accumulates, and who reward resolution with no rest; with whom, therefore, the alternation is instantaneous and constant; who do the good only to see the better, and see the better only to achieve it; who are too meek for transport, too faithful for remorse, too earnest for repose; whose worship is action, and whose action ceaseless aspiration.—J. Martineau.

Unchanging Laws of Etiquette.

It is astonishing to see how little the standard of good manners seems to have changed since the middle ages.

The strenuous life and the higher education have not altered our conception of the laws of good breeding, even if they leave us little time for the carrying out of them, and the rules of conduct upon which we have all been brought up are in many respects the same to-day as those propounded in the manuals of etiquette of hundreds of years ago.—Ladies' Field.

His Chance.

"But maybe you don't like to hear the smart sayings of other people's children," said the man who had been reeling them off for an hour.

"Yes I do," responded the other man. "I think they ought to be imperishably preserved. I sell phonographs, dollar down and a dollar semi-occasionally. How about one?"

There was nothing to do but invest.—Exchange.

NO MUSIC IN THE JAPANESE.

As a People They Are Not Moved by Melodious Sounds.

There is no music in Japan except that made by the birds, the wind, the running streams and the roaring waterfalls, says a writer in the Milwaukee Sentinel. The people have no music in them, they do not sing or even whistle, or play any musical instrument worthy of the name. They are not moved by the "concord of sweet sounds." They have a few rude instruments, but the sounds they give forth are harsh, inharmonious and altogether unmusical. There is a dinner band at the Grand hotel, Yokohama, and there was a brass band at the imperial garden party, the only bands I have heard in all Japan. Even at the geisha dances, the most popular in Japan, the music is primitive and discordant. And the dances are worse than the music. It is not in any sense dancing as we know it, it is simply a series of posturings, accompanied by the flirting fans, flags, or handkerchiefs, but lacking the motion and inspiration that thrills and fascinates in the merry mazes of the cotillion and the waltz. The religious dances are slow, dignified and impressive, but have none of the life and intoxication that gives interest and charm to the participant or beholder.

WHITE DEER WAS STONE DEAF.

Remarkable Animal Encountered by Hunters in the Woods of Maine.

Speaking of blindness, deafness and dumbness among cats and dogs, Dr. H. D. Gill, veterinary surgeon and horseman, told incidentally of a remarkable wild animal, a deer, that was once encountered by two friends of his who were hunting near Moosehead lake in Maine.

Out with a guide, the hunters came to a spot from which they could see within shooting distance four deer grazing, one of the four being white, an albino. The hunters fired and shot two of the deer of natural color, the third one at the report of the guns springing away to safety, while the white deer remained stock still.

The wind was toward the hunters and they had not been heard or scented, and apparently the white deer had not heard the guns. But in a moment it turned its head and then it bounded away after the other surviving deer.

It seemed clear to guide and hunters that the white deer was stone deaf.

Sharpened Feminine Barb.

Difficult subjects require careful handling, and for this reason a room clerk at a woman's hotel must have special qualifications, says a New York letter. One of the many applicants to approach a clerk of this class was a young, prepossessing woman who, a few days ago, walked to the desk and hesitatingly asked if a room could be had at moderate price. "Would you like a room at a dollar and a half a day?" With a startled look she replied, "I want one at three dollars a week." "We have rooms at that price, but none vacant. You can see that the office is full of guests, and it is not probable that we shall have such a room as you desire until one of our guests dies—or gets married." Sweeping the office with her eyes, the young woman replied, sweetly, "Oh, then, it is hopeless!"

The Waist Came Back.

"The other day I hung my prettiest waist out on the line at the kitchen window," said the flat-dweller, "after I washed it. Then I forgot all about it, and when I went to look for it two days later it was gone. I rushed frantically down to the janitress, and we climbed together over the coal into the area to look for the waist. I lamented deeply. It was a beautiful waist. We couldn't find it. The janitor came from the next house and helped us look, but there was nothing doing. I came sadly in at the window back over the coal and ascended to my sixth-story flat.

"The next day I looked in the drawer of my chiffonier and found the waist there. Say anything to the janitress? Well, I reckon not."

The Rural Guest.

"So this is a first-class hotel?" drawled Uncle Hiram Hardapple as he carefully flung his weather-stained hat on the corner of a radiator.

"Yes, sir," replied the polite waiter with a low bow.

"Got any cut-loaf sugar?"

"There is a bowl full at your elbow, sir."

"Got a lead pencil?"

"Here is one, sir. Do you wish to mark off on the menu cards?"

"Oh, no, sonny. I just want to mark points on these blocks of sugar, so we can have a sociable game of dominos when Mandy comes in. I calculate it will be some time before dinner is served."

Two Views.

They were already discussing their summer vacations.

"But, don't you think," said the athlete, "that everybody ought to learn to swim?"

"Of course not," said the dyspeptic. "What would you think of a fish that insisted upon learning to walk on dry land?"

Quite So.

"Julius Cæsar, young gentlemen, reformed the calendar. What may we surmise from this?"

That he was a good politician and stuck to harmless issues," answered the class as one man.—Exchange.

KEEP THE ROOSTERS MUZZLED.

Simple Contrivance That Means Much to Light Sleepers.

They were like fairy helmets—little wire helmets no bigger than a walnut.

"They are rooster muzzles," said the city farmer, as he led the way past the pea beds on the window sills, the potato field on the back porch and the flourishing mushroom crop under the outhouse.

"Even so. Muzzles, not to prevent roosters from biting—for even the gamest fowl has never been known to snap—but to prevent them from crowing. See here."

They had reached the tiny chicken run. The city farmer caught a rooster and gently slipped a muzzle over its fierce head.

"Now," said he, "it can't crow. It can't wake the neighbors with its crows at daybreak. Hence, thanks to this muzzle, it is at last possible to keep chickens in the most crowded city quarters.

"Harrison Weir invented the rooster muzzle. A rooster, to crow, you see, stands erect, flaps his wings, throws back his head and opens his beak wide. If he can't open his beak no crow can come from his little red throat."

FOR SAFETY IN THE SCHOOLS.

European Schemes Intended to Guard Against Disaster.

How to guard against disaster in schools in case of fire is a subject which is receiving much attention in the large cities of Europe. Some of the preventive measures suggested by correspondents of a Vienna paper make interesting reading for Americans. One man writes that in one of the small towns in Bohemia the school sessions are held in two old buildings which were once residences. By an iron door one may go from one building to the other, and in case of fire in one house the children have but to go to this door and find safety in the building in which there is no fire. This plan should be adopted, he says, for all the city schools. "They usually stand among dwelling houses, and from each there should be an exit to the house next door. That would make the schools safe and prevent panics." Another man writes that the expense of placing new doors on the schools to prevent a catastrophe would cost too much. "All danger could be obviated," he says, "by leaving the doors to the street wide open while the schools are in session." No correspondent suggested fire escapes.

Settled the Whole Question.

Rev. William Carter discussed at a dinner in New York his successful experiment of conducting services in the Belasco theater. "One of my theater auditors," he said, "was a Scot from Peebles. This Scot told me that the sight of a clergyman in a theater reminded him of an experience he once had in London. He went to a melodrama at Drury Lane. A man in front of him looked familiar. To his surprise he recognized in this man his minister at Peebles. He leaned forward and laid his hand on the minister's black coat. 'Oh, Dr. Saunders McIntosh,' he whispered, 'what wad the people in the auld kirk say if I tell't them I saw ye here?' 'Deed, they wadna believe ye,' Dr. Saunders answered quickly, 'and ye needna tell them.'"

Moth a Hypnotist.

"Did you ever know," said the hypnotist, as he played with a curious glittering hypnotizing machine of crystal and silver, "did you ever know that hypnotism is practiced among insects?

"Well, it is a fact. A queen bee can hypnotize her whole hive whenever she wants to. She makes a curious humming sound, and within a moment of two every bee in the colony falls into a hypnotic trance.

"The death's head hawk moth is also a hypnotist of great power. This creature, indeed, makes its living out of hypnotism. Entering a hive, it makes a sound not unlike the queen bee's note, and the bees immediately sinking into slumber, the moth proceeds to plunder at its leisure."

Juvenile Logic.

Marie is a very bright kindergarten pupil. She came home to her parents the other day and told them that the kindergarten teacher had said she will grow up to be a very nice looking young lady if she is a good girl, but will grow up to be a very ugly woman if she is a naughty girl. "Is that true, mamma?" asked Marie, and she was informed that if the teacher said so it was true. Marie sat still for a while pondering seriously. "But, mamma," she suddenly burst forth again, "why was the kindergarten teacher so naughty when she was a little girl?"

Ins and Outs.

"What's that noise?" asked the visitor in the apartment house.

"Probably some one in the dentist's apartment on the floor below getting a tooth out."

"But this seemed to come from the floor above."

"Ah! then it's probably the Popleys' baby getting a tooth in."

Proud Papa's Observation.

"It's hard to make some people remember," said the tiresome talker, "that they mustn't look a gift horse in the mouth—"

"Yes," interrupted Popley, "but I'll bet it's still harder to make our baby remember that he mustn't put a gift horse in his mouth."

Why Ready Mixed Paint is better and less expensive than paint you mix yourself

WHAT makes paint wear long and well? Simply this: The fine grinding of the pigments and the intimate incorporation of the various ingredients—the absolutely thorough mixing and complete saturation of the minerals with the oils.

These are the two controlling factors in the life of paint, and these are the two important operations that cannot be done thoroughly by hand.

Perhaps you can buy the very best and purest materials, but a paint pot and a paddle are pretty poor substitutes for power-mixers, buhr-mills, roller mills and other modern paint-mixing machinery.

When a man buys Pitkin's Barn Paint he gets a paint that is perfectly ground and perfectly mixed. Every minute atom of the imported English Oxide of Iron is finely ground and is mixed and ground and ground and mixed until it is completely saturated with the oil. Can you mix by hand a paint like this?

Remember, too, that machine mixed paint is always uniform in color and quality—the same shade after season, year after year.

There is only one way to figure the cost of paint.

Figure what it costs you per year to protect your buildings from decay and keep them bright and clean. Look further than the mere first cost of the paint. Its true value must be estimated on the length of time it will last.

The life of paint depends upon the way the oil is worked into the pigments.

A poorly mixed paint is only partly ground, uneven, streaky and will soon peel off, crack, lose color and collect dust. Hand mixed paints cannot be otherwise than poorly mixed.

Pitkin's Barn Paint is made in the pioneer paint factory of the West, with a complete, powerful and scientific equipment. It costs only 85 cents a gallon. We guarantee it to wear for five years. If it does not, we will furnish you, without one penny of additional cost to you enough paint to again cover your buildings properly. Dealers who handle Pitkin's Barn Paint add their guarantee to ours.

Which is the cheaper? A paint that lasts five years or a paint that costs a little less and gives satisfaction for only a year or two?

Send us your name and address today and we will send you a small FREE trial can, color cards and a booklet of information.

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2 25	D Fredric A	12 25
	....A S R....	
†2 45	... Fayette ..	†12 00
3 00	A Deward D	11 40
	D A	
	..M River ..	
†3 15	.. B L J'n ..	†11 20
	...C'd Lake..	
	..S'w Lake..	
	..Bl' Lake...	
†3 20	..Ma Road...	†11 15
†3 35	..Lake H'd ..	†11 05
3 58	A ALBA D	10 50
	D A	10 20
†4 20	GrRiver	† 9 40
†4 30	Ga Camp	† 9 30
†4 35	J'n River	† 9 25
†4 40	Warda.	† 9 20
5 10	A E Jord'n D	9 00
p. m.		a. m.

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Please Pronounce It.

The Russian official organ in St. Petersburg has a fine name for the newspapers. It is the Praviteistvial Viestnik.

Firemen on Ocean Liners.

One hundred and twenty firemen are required to feed the furnaces of a first-class Atlantic steamer.

Prospect in Himalayas.

Seventeen American mining engineers are prospecting in the Himalayas.